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TIME-TABLE. WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	8.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.48
Tai-po...Dep.	7.10	8.44	11.04	12.24	1.44	5.04	5.58
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	8.55	11.15	12.35	1.55	5.15	6.08
Fanning...Dep.	7.29	9.03	11.23	12.43	2.03	5.24	6.18
Shungshui...Dep.	7.36	9.10	11.30	12.50	2.10	5.30	6.24
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	9.16	11.36	12.56	2.16	5.36	6.30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.21	8.55	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shungshui...Dep.	7.29	9.03	10.46	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	9.06	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.42	9.16	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34
Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	9.20	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	9.33	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.12	9.46	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.04
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	9.54	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	8.34	10.49	12.19	2.40	5.48	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	7.10	8.44	11.04	12.24	2.49	5.58	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	8.55	11.15	12.35	2.58	6.08	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.29	9.03	11.23	12.43	3.07	6.18	7.58
Shungshui...Dep.	7.36	9.10	11.30	12.53	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	9.16	11.36	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun...Dep.	8.12	9.59	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.08
Shungshui...Dep.	8.19	10.06	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.16
Fanning...Dep.	8.22	10.10	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.31	6.20
Tai-po Market...Dep.	8.33	10.20	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.41	6.30
Tai-po...Dep.	8.37	10.24	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.45	6.34
Shatin...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.58	6.47
Yau-mat...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.10	6.59
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.18	7.07

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	8.30	10.15	5.00
Shataukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	5.55

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	8.30	10.15	5.00
Shataukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	6.00

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BROADCASTING. THE HUMAN ASPECT.

It is always difficult to gauge the importance of present-day discoveries and events or to estimate their probable influence on the future course of civilisation. We are, however, all of us, gifted in varying degree with a certain sense of imagination, and it is this sense which enables us to visualise more or less the possibilities of a new discovery or a new application of science.

The introduction of Broadcasting has been compared by an eminent man of the day as ranking in importance with the introduction of printing by William Caxton in the fifteenth century. It is quite certain that few, if any, of William Caxton's contemporaries appreciated the extraordinary influence which printing would have on the course of civilisation and it is doubtful whether we, at this moment, realise more than a small fraction of the far-reaching influence which broadcasting will exert on the population of the world.

Undoubtedly both the art itself and the apparatus used for the transmission and reception of music and speech will be improved as time goes on, but the technical perfection which has already been attained is more than sufficient to satisfy even the most critical of audiences.

A recent publication by the Marconi Company says:—
"Facts speak for themselves. Within a year of its general introduction into England, it is estimated that some 200,000 receiving sets had been installed in the homes of the people, and probably some 2,000,000 of the inhabitants regularly enjoy the benefits of the programmes transmitted daily from the various broadcasting centres. While much that is broadcast is of a light and amusing character, calculated to relieve and distract the mind from the worries of everyday life, the programmes contain items of the highest quality and educate thousands to an appreciation of a class of music which opportunity of enjoying. Lectures by eminent scientists and others on a variety of subjects of general interest and great educational value are also included in the programmes."

It might be argued that people can just as easily read about such matters as listen to the lectures, but it is an indisputable fact that the personality of the lecturer is conveyed to his audience through the voice and will attract attention of the listener who would pass over the same words presented to him in cold print. Thus, thousands come to take an intelligent interest in many new subjects and the cumulative effect of this individual enlightenment must have a far-reaching influence on all classes of a community.

The keen interest taken by the public in broadcasting is reflected in the extraordinary volume of correspondence which reaches the offices of the British Broadcasting Company daily. Sometimes as many as 4,000 letters are received in the course of a day, all from individuals wishing to praise or criticise what they have received or suggesting items which they would like included in future programmes. All this bears eloquent testimony to the personal interest taken by each individual member of the community in this new form of recreation and amusement, and it is common interests of this nature which create an atmosphere of goodwill and fellowship which no amount of legislation or prosperity can attain.

There are two outstanding features in connection with broadcasting which are worthy of special note. Firstly, there is the ease with which an organisation can be initiated, expanded and controlled. This is due largely to the fact that the working radius of a broadcast wireless transmitter is not confined to a narrow and artificial restriction of a network of lines as in the case of ordinary telephony, but it is spread over a huge area, any point in which is at all times available for reception. With modern receiving apparatus which can be purchased at a reasonable price, any one without any technical knowledge can link himself up to the fountain of entertainment without in any way interfering with other previously established receivers and without requiring any special provision at or extension of the transmitter.

There are only a few things in this world which can be enjoyed by the multitude without imperverting the source of supply and thereby making it more difficult and more costly for others to participate in the same enjoyment, and broadcasting is one of these things. It makes no difference to the individual listener whether only one or one million people erect aerials and listen to the programmes radiated from the central source. Just as the rain from the clouds provides nourishment to every plant which has established its roots in the earth, so does a broadcast programme give pleasure to any and every person who takes the trouble to install a receiving apparatus in his home.

All other artificial methods of supplying culture and amusement to mankind are very difficult in this respect and to follow our analogy a step further can be compared with artificial methods of irrigation. It is not that these latter are to be despised nor is it for a moment suggested that they should be superseded. Each has its own special utility and each its own scope of beneficial activity, but an intelligent combination of both will create conditions of healthy enjoyment and prosperity which are impossible to obtain by either working singly.

Another outstanding feature of broadcasting is the ease with which one person can address and influence an almost unlimited audience spread over an enormous area. It has been estimated that over a million people, many of them hundreds of miles apart, are sometimes listening simultaneously to the speech of a single orator. This is an accomplishment which can be repeated at any time and on any day and does not rely upon freak atmospheric conditions or upon the use of extraordinarily powerful transmitters. It can be accomplished by the method which is commonly known as "simultaneous broadcasting," in which several moderate

(Continued on next Column).

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sized transmitters, each installed at some suitable centre of population, are all connected to one common microphone through the ordinary telephone trunk lines. This method is described in greater detail later, but we mention it now to draw the reader's attention to the possibilities of speaking to large scattered audiences even in countries where the centres of population are separated by hundreds of miles of open country. Thus broadcasting can bring isolated towns and villages into close touch with the great centres of population and thereby alleviate one of the severest drawbacks to rural life.

Broadcasting has definitely come to stay and before long will undoubtedly become one of the principal factors in the development and entertainment of all civilised peoples. In this connection it is interesting to note the views of which a leading article published in the *Daily Telegraph* on December 19th, 1923, an extract of which is printed below, can be taken as a typical example.

It is quite wrong to regard broadcasting only as a form of amusement, or even merely as a wonderful scientific achievement. It is a form of amusement of very excellent quality. In fact, if we were to examine critically a number of typical programmes and select any one at random, it would be hard to find one which did not compare favourably with or even excel that of other forms of entertainment which we are accustomed to enjoy. But broadcasting is more than amusement and entertainment.

It is rapidly becoming a new factor in man's existence as those who ignore it will realise more quickly than those who are already alive to its value. It is a means whereby knowledge and information are brought to our very homes without any effort on our part other than the simple expedient of switching on our receivers. The actual purposes for which broadcasting can be used and will be used are far too many to consider in detail, and it requires little imagination to foresee the general trend of development. We can even go so far as to say that the scope of broadcasting will be so increased in the very near future that the man without a wireless set will find himself at a considerable disadvantage amongst his fellow workers, for he will be quite out of touch with everything that is happening around him.

Obviously, then, broadcasting is wanted, and it would appear from the foregoing arguments that there is no likelihood of public interest waning and, indeed, that it is bound to increase.

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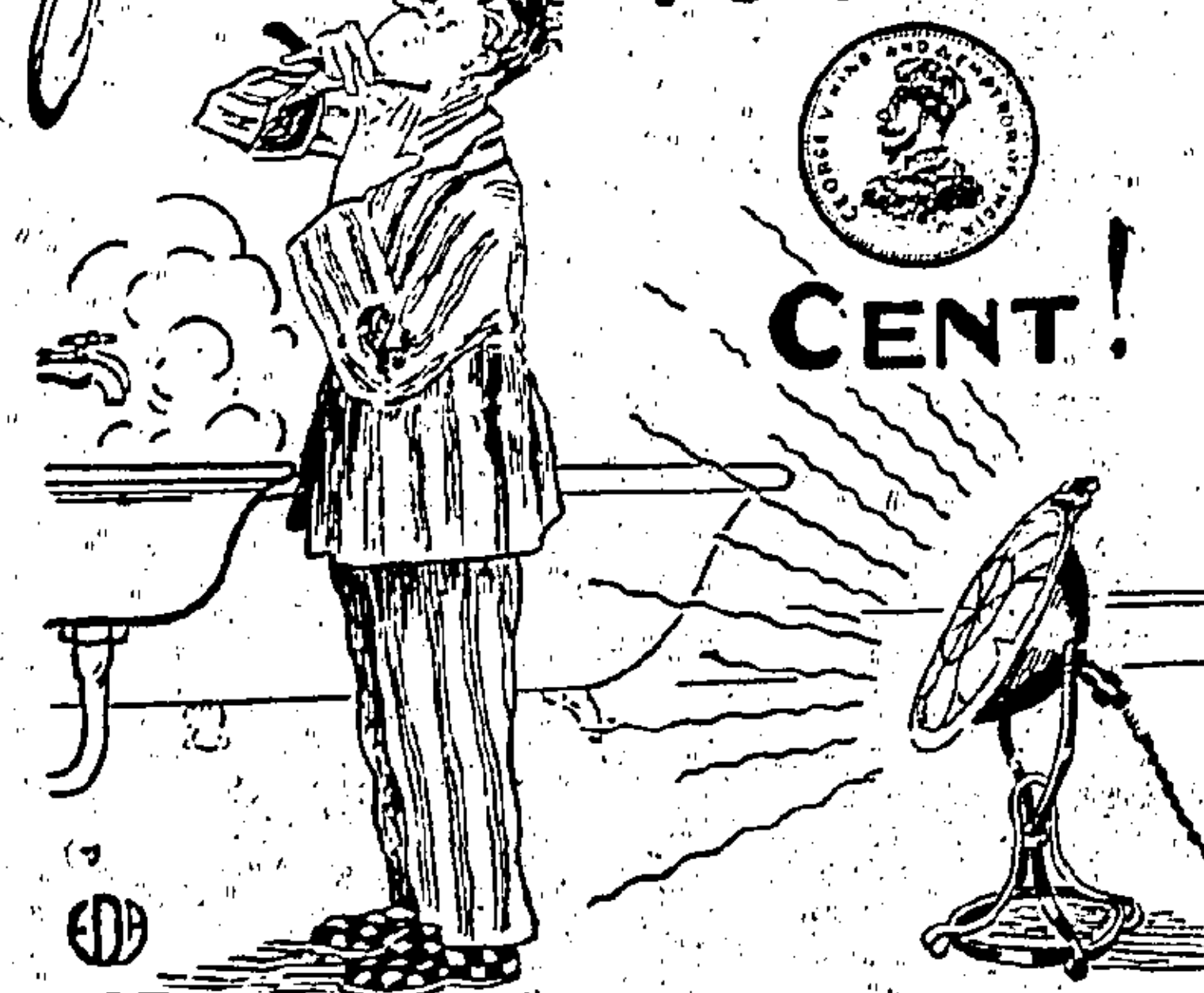
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TRADE OF CHINA.

HAIKWAN TAELS AND STERLING.

In a letter to the Times, a correspondent who signs himself "Far East" says:

The problem of reducing Haikwan taels to their sterling equivalent is beset with pitfalls, but if the average rate of exchange for the year 1924 be taken at 3s. 3d., which is probably approximately correct, the Customs receipts would appear to have been as follows:

	Haikwan exchange rate	Sterling equivalent
1920	49,819,885	6.01
1921	54,102,614	3.11.7-16
1922	58,834,230	3.0
1923	63,304,251	3.52
1924	69,530,000	3.31
	(estimated)	

While, therefore, it is true that the currency and revenue in terms of Chinese currency have increased in each of the last four years, the figures are not necessarily indicative of an increased annual trade, and three main factors should be considered in assessing their value as a guide to the trade of China:—

(1) The fall in exchange gives the Customs more revenue in Chinese currency.

(2) A revised import tariff came into force on January 17th, 1923, the object being to make the duties equivalent to an effective 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and a rich revenue was confidently expected in 1923. In fact, the actual advance in revenue collection fell below expectations, and but for the increased duty it is clear that the revenue for the year 1923 would have been less than that for 1922. This point must also be borne in mind in connection with the returns for 1924.

(3) The Customs revenue is collected from imports and exports, though in respect of 1924 it is not yet possible to apportion "it." Figures for 1923, however, show that the total value of imports (not revenues from imports) was less in 1923 than in 1922, while the value of exports increased. It may well be that the 1924 imports have shown a further decline and that exports have increased. It is difficult to see how there can be any revival of business on a considerable scale until the outcome of the political struggle in Peking becomes more defined.

Although an analysis of the returns for 1923 shows that the British Empire share of the foreign trade was about 41 per cent, it should not be overlooked that Hongkong contributed nearly two-thirds of that share, and in this connection the fact that Hongkong is a distributing centre for South China should not be forgotten.

PIECE-GOODS FOR FAR EAST.

During the past two or three months says the January number of the *British Trade Review*, there has been a good deal of slackening in the output of woollens, and unemployment in the heavy woollen centres has increased; while at the same time the combining and worsted spinning branches. The Scottish tweed trade is well employed, and the worsted branch as a whole is rather better than recently—although still in arrears as compared with the woollen branch. The principal feature of the export trade has been activity in the Far Eastern section. China is taking only a fraction of the mid-summer shipments, but there have been heavy shipments to Japan, partly due to the expectation of higher tariffs when the Anglo-Japanese commercial agreement expires next March.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1925.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,215 b.
Canton Insurance	\$755 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$710 nom.
Union Insurance	\$258 b. 257 sa.
Douglas Steamships	\$58 b.
H.K. & S. Steamships	\$144 b. 34 sa.
"Star" Express	\$81 sa.
Waterboats	\$17 nom.
"Shall" Transport	\$94 b.
China Sagar	\$71 sa.
Langkate (combined)	Tls. 22 nom.
Kowloon Wharves	\$204 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$147 b.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 b.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$177 b. (new) 174 nom.
Hongkong Land	\$85 b. 94 sa.
Empire Estates	\$20 s.
Ewo Mills	Tls. 124 b.
Shanghai Cottons	(old) Tls. 60 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 34 b.
Coments (combined)	\$274 b.
China Lights	(old) \$270 b.
Providents	(old) \$164 s.
Dairy Farms	(new) \$9.20 s.
Electric	\$49 b.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$56 sa.
Tramways	\$67 b. & sa.
Watsons	(old) \$22 (new) 144 nom.
Peak Tram	(old) \$25 nom.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

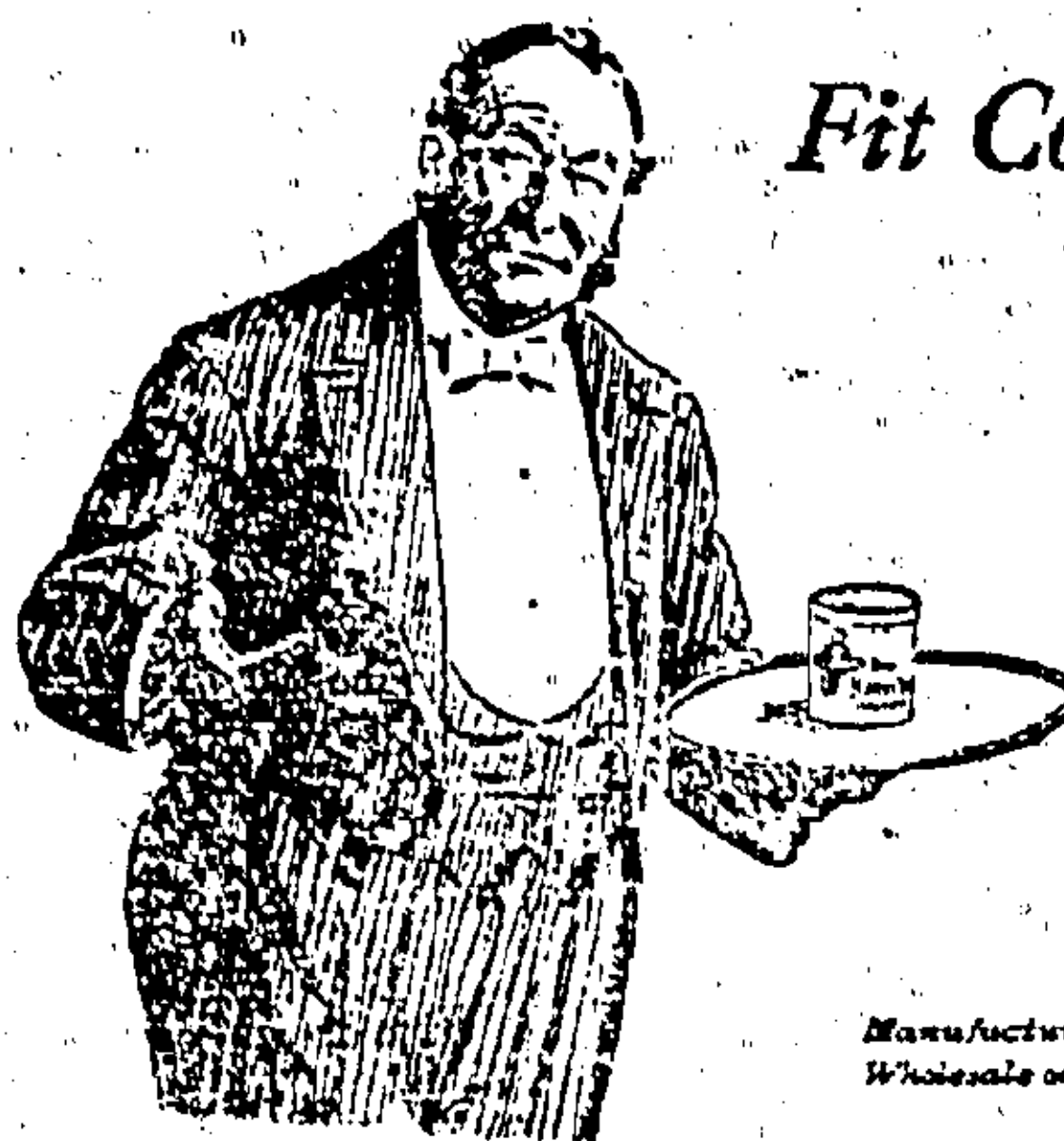
CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Stupendous in pageantry, staggering in the scope of its sweeping action and tense drama, "Scaramouche," Rex Ingram's Metro masterpiece from Rafael Sabatini's famous romance, is now showing to crowded houses at the Queen's Theatre.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

A new juvenile actor, handsome enough to contest the laurels of the long established favourites, is introduced by the Goldwyn company in "Three Wise Fools" which comes to the World Theatre to-day. William Haines, selected one year ago by casting director Robert B. McIntyre from thousands of applicants in New York and who has since been playing small parts and receiving training in cinema technique, has his first big chance as Gordon, the nephew, in the King Vidor screen production of Austin Strong's popular play.



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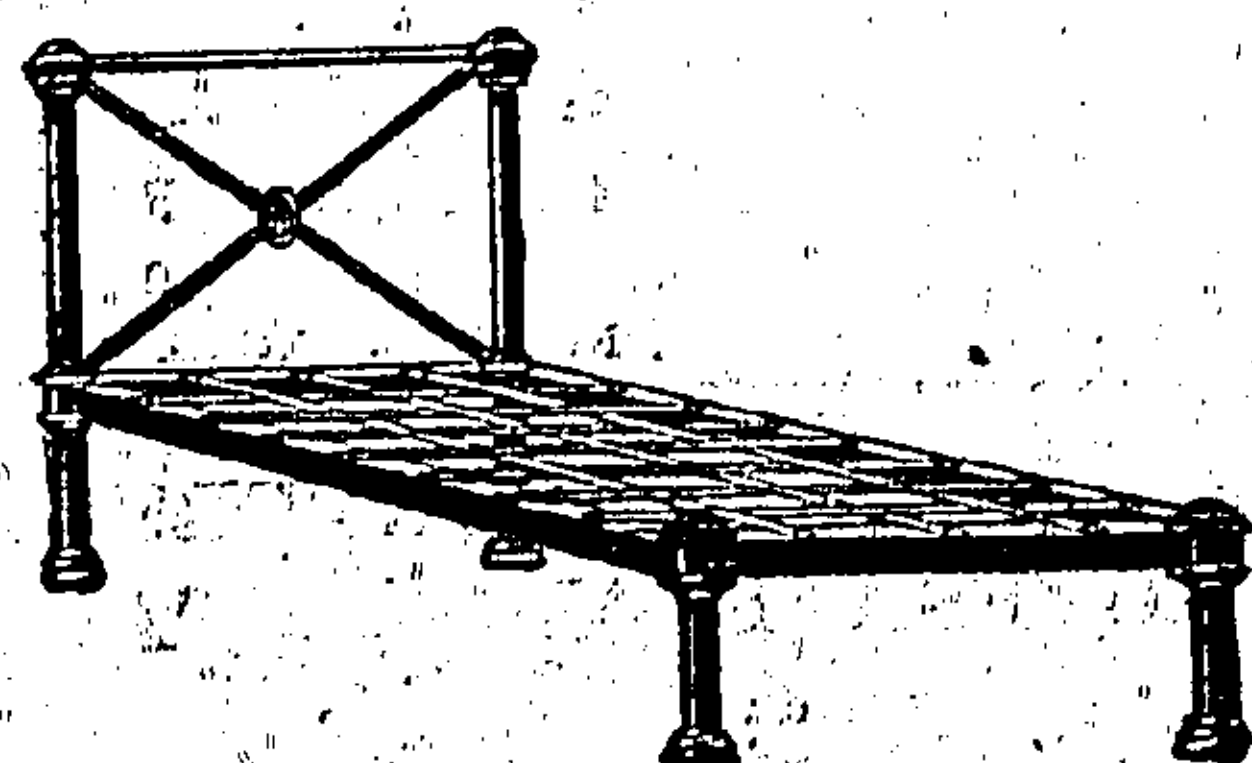
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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING
ON SATURDAY.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY ENTRIES.

[BY AGENTS.]

The entries for the First Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday afternoon are fairly satisfactory in view of all the circumstances.

The first race, Polo Pony Sturry, catch-weights at 168lbs., is timed to start at 2.30 p.m. The entries are: Mark II; Rivogross, Benjamin, Don Juan; Shooting Star; Surprise; Jock; Timothy; Ah Mee; Chingwangtao, Toplight; Mick and Dick.

For the Fanling Handicap (14 miles), to be divided into A, B, and C, classes, the nominations are: Lumbie, Gaudie, Frisfield, King Alfred, King Canute, Dictator, Dablia, Kingfisher, Dablia; Persian Parrot; Beldorney Star, Deveron Star, Tadworth; Duke of Frisco, Baby Eyes, Rayfield; Quab; Pugal; Chicago; Clover Club; Gimlet; Rothesay; Loch Rannoch; Grey Dragon; Two Pairs; Uncle Tom, Uncle Edward, Uncle Tam; Golden Chrysanthemum, Auchenroch; Gipsy Love, McKenzie, Soldan; Demon Boy; Gold Leaf, Fern Leaf, Primrose Leaf, Carnation Leaf, Poppy Leaf; Par-ran II; Curiosity Shop.

It will be extremely interesting to see what class "A" includes. Strictly on the time test, McKennie, Chicago, Dictator, Dablia, and possibly Gold Leaf, Gipsy Love and Curiosity Shop would appear the only ones deserving of the honour. But naturally others will be included.

The fifth event, The San Tin Stakes (5 furlongs), for non-winning subs, has attracted: Joe, Urgent, Grecian Parrot, Strathlone, Nassau, Scarecrow, Duke of Orleans, Quab, Gilbert, Nugget, Uncle Tom, Aces Up, Bonnie Dundee, Martlet, Jimmy Lad, Puss, Leaf, Monitor.

Next comes the selling race, in which appear the names of Hailsham (\$300), King Ptolemy (\$300), Beldorney Star (\$300), Deveron Star (\$300), Tadworth (\$300), Duke of Frisco (\$300), Baby Eyes (\$300), Little Minch (\$300), Koh-I-Noor (\$300), Grey Streak (\$300), Uncle Edward (\$300), Uncle Tam (\$300), Bonnie Dundee (\$300), Farmland (\$300), Fern Leaf (\$300), Primrose Leaf (\$300), Carnation Leaf (\$300), Solly (\$300), Jungle Cock (\$300).

The Castle Peak Stakes (6 furlongs), for unplaced griffins and non-winning subs (allowed), contains 15 names: Strathlone, Beldorney Star, Scarecrow, Quab, Seattle, New York, Gimlet, Nugget, Aces Up, Billymoppy, Jimmy Lad, Alcantara, Jester, Uncle Tom, Uncle Edward.

The last race on the card is the Un-Loong Stakes (1 mile), for China ponies, which have started in at least 3 races in 1925 and have not won. This year's griffins are allowed subs. Subscription ponies include: beneath W.L. The following are entered: Joe, Urgent, Grecian Parrot, Dictator, Dablia, Kingfisher, Dablia; Duke of Frisco, Baby Eyes, Rayfield; Gimlet; Golden Chrysanthemum, Auchenroch; Saracen; Fern Leaf, Carnation Leaf; Curiosity Shop; Uncle Tom, Uncle Edward.

From the foregoing it will be seen that fields, after all, will probably prove well above the average for a meeting following so closely on the heels of the annual fixture.

WINNING OWNERS.

Below will be found a revised list of winning owners and riders during the annual meeting.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. John Peel	9	4	5
Mr. Dyrast	7	8	6
Messrs. Dyer and Beith	6	5	2
Messrs. Toog & Priestley	6	1	1
Sir Paul	4	1	5
Mr. Carroll	3	5	2
Mr. Dryadust	1	2	3
Mr. Taggart	1	2	1
Mr. Sha	1	2	1
Mrs. Birkett	1	1	1
Mr. Fae	1	0	1
Mr. Relyon	1	0	2
Mr. F. H. Kew	1	0	0
Messrs. Dunbar & Stanton	1	0	0
Mr. Tais	1	0	0
Messrs. Foster & Abraham	1	0	0
Mr. Nemaze	1	0	0
Mr. H. Birkett	1	0	0
Mr. Odell	1	0	2
Mr. Wayfoong	0	2	0
Mr. Roda	0	1	3
Mr. Bagran	0	1	2
Mr. Ferndud	0	1	1
Mr. Mackie	0	1	1
Mr. A. A. Alves	0	1	1
Sir E. Stubbs	0	1	0
Mr. Aitch Aitch	0	0	2
Mr. Taggart	0	0	1
Capt. Neville	0	0	2
Total	47	43	45

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. Maitland	10	4	3
Mr. Heard	7	8	6
Mr. Cdr. Thompson	6	7	2
Mr. Moller	6	2	9
Mr. Crokan	5	0	1
Mr. McEain	3	4	4
Mr. Harriman	2	6	3
Mr. Buck	2	0	0
Mr. Haimovitch	1	6	3
Mr. Doyle	1	2	0
Mr. Gibson	1	1	3
Mr. Encarnacao	1	1	2
Mr. Zelensky	1	1	1
Mr. Pollock	1	0	1
Mr. Sewell	0	1	0
Mr. Davies	0	0	4
Mr. Potts	0	0	2
Capt. Osapping	0	0	1
Total	47	43	45

Note.—In the case of a dead heat, each horse and rider is credited with a win. In consequence the tables show 47 wins against 43 seconds and 45 thirds in a total of 135 races.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY
DISCUSSED.

LECTURE BY PROF. FORSTER.

At St. John's Cathedral Hall last evening, Professor L. Forster, B.A. (Registrar of the Hongkong University), delivered an interesting and informative lecture on "The Human Factor in Industry."

The Rev. T. B. Powell, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, said he felt that Professor Forster would deal with the subject from a psychological point of view, showing under what conditions man could best work. This question was of peculiar interest to people engaged in looking into industrial conditions in China and other places.

Professor Forster said he might well have called the subject of the lecture "Industrial Psychology," only he thought the subject might have frightened certain people from attending. He introduced his subject by referring to the need for study in connection with increasing production. He said before the war, a comparable with that new force of the Steam Engine, which transferred the face of Europe, and enabled 36 million people to live in England where only nine million had resided before.

It was felt that improvements in machinery were reaching their limit and no new source of power was available. The utilization of internal force of the atom and of the power of tides remained unaccomplished. The war intensified the necessity of increasing production, for capital was not only not being built up but was being rapidly destroyed.

As the machine had received the maximum of attention in the past, and had been raised to the highest point of efficiency it was felt that the time had now come to attend to the human factor and secure a similar efficiency in that direction.

There was also another reason for diverting attention from the machine to the man, and that was the feeling that conditions of work should be improved. The rising force of democracy demanded it. Those who had read Sydney Webb's history of Trade Unionism would realise how desirable it was that such improved conditions of work should come about.

Even 100 years ago Robert Owen said "On our dead machinery we lavish all our care, but to our living machine, we pay no heed." Dr. Myers has said that last century was the age of mechanism, this one would be known as the age of humanity.

How to reconcile these apparently conflicting aims and so present a case that would be convincing, viz.—that the welfare of the workers was in the best interests of the employer, was the aim of the new movement.

PIONEER AMERICANS.

The pioneers of this scientific management were two Americans, Taylor and Gilbreth. The former devoted his attention to what is called motion study. His object was to find out the quickest way to perform an operation and compel other workers to copy it. He it was who showed that rest pauses were sometimes an advantage to the employer. He also showed the advantages of making the tools conform to the workmen, instead of the workmen to the tool. Thus he found in one big undertaking all the navies were using the same size and weight of shovel. He demonstrated very successfully, however, that such a procedure involved a great waste of energy and loss of efficiency.

Gilbreth likewise directed his attention to time and motion study. He it was who examined brick laying scientifically. He examined the methods of the bricklayer and came to the conclusion that an enormous amount of unnecessary energy was being expended. The ordinary way of laying a brick was to step down and pick up the brick from the level of the feet and then place it in position with the left hand. He so arranged the scaffolding that the bricks were placed at a higher level and could be taken with the left hand while the trowel was depositing the mortar with the right. In this way, it became possible to lay 350 bricks per hour without any greater expenditure of energy than in the former case when only 800 bricks were laid during the whole day. He also invented a chronocyclograph, an instrument for photographing the direction of a movement. For example, a champion golfer's swing (Quimet's) has been photographed, this is then looked at through a stereoscope and a model constructed in wire, thus enabling others to copy the movement accurately and so become expert at the game. In the same way, the movements of the best workers are photographed and newcomers are taught on that model. In this manner efficiency had been increased considerably and consequently greater production has resulted. The American movement, however, fell into disrepute because it did not secure the co-operation of the workers. Taylor himself has given expression to the view that the duty of a factory is first, last and all the time, to provide a dividend for the shareholders. When he was making his observations he had his stop-watch concealed in his note book so that he could time a worker without his being aware of it. So much did the American work people feel they were being exploited by the new methods, that they sent a petition to the government asking for these efficiency experts to be withdrawn. Although they were being more highly paid and their hours of labour were being reduced, they felt they were working at such high pressure and under such a strain that they were being shorted. The pioneer of the movement in England was Dr. Charles E. Myers who has established a National Institute of Industrial Psychology in London and who was formerly the Head of the Psychological School in Cambridge.

The movement has assumed a somewhat different form from that in the U.S.A. for Dr. Myers seeks, first of all, to secure the co-operation of the work people and in most cases when his investigators have finished their work they have been thanked by the work people for the greater

comfort they have felt by adopting the new methods. The object of this institute is to provide a staff of trained men who were at the disposal of any factory who cares to summon them in connection with any industrial problem. Their aims were, first, of all to study vocational selection, secondly, to investigate problems involving time and motion, thirdly, to deal with those problems that concern the welfare of the workers as well as the efficiency of the factory.

With regard to vocational selection, this is a matter of primary importance to industry as to be carried on with efficiency.

With regard to selecting the right children for the right vocations, the lecturer said, that when a child left school it should be taken to a centre, where the marked qualities which each child possessed would be picked out and it would then be indicated to him what line of work he should take up. In order to show the importance of selecting the most specially fitted for particular work, Prof. Forster was engaged by a private tramway company in the New England States which was suffering severe annual losses by having to pay heavy compensation for frequent accidents. In this case the drivers were put through a test in which the conditions of the street were more or less reproduced in the laboratory. He found that a large percentage of the drivers were temperamentally suited for the particular work and by eliminating them and employing others who successfully passed the tests, he was able to reduce the bill for damages by one-third.

An attempt is now being made to get suitable tests for people who are desirous of entering different trades.

Speaking of intelligence, Mr. Forster said: "Intelligence was not knowledge. It was an instrument to acquire knowledge. Intelligence did not increase, it was stated, after the age of 16 years. It was supposed to reach its maximum at that period, but, of course, one increased their knowledge after that time."

THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Muscio carried out a series of tests on the engineering apprentices of the schools of Manchester and the schools of Essex. For the lower course of Engineering, considerable physical strength is required. When the students of these two different places were examined, however, it was found that those in Essex were far superior in height, weight and in physical strength as represented by the hand grip. It would seem, therefore, that the employers of Manchester ought to take their engineering apprentices from Essex, other things being equal. For telephone operators it is obvious that acuity of hearing is demanded and memory for numbers and accuracy of aim for putting in the plugs and a quick reaction time. This latter is tested by means of a Hipp Chronoscope, which measures time to the thousandth part of the second.

The telephone operator should have quick and good hearing, a good voice and good memory. It was such simple tests as he had outlined, that were proceeding at the present time in connection with vocational selection.

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL.

Alcohol affects and increases the period of reaction so that the person who is under the influence of alcohol although more or less sober is not likely to respond so rapidly to a situation which he sees and hears as he would do if he had not taken alcohol.

These tests, of course, did not tell anything about the moral character although both Carlisle and Socrates stated that knowledge and morals go together. However the defect in these tests was revealed in a certain corset factory when a lady having tested the workers and arranged them in order of merit according to the result of the tests asked the management for their ranking in order to compare the two. It was found that one girl who was near the top in most of the tests was ranked rather low by the management. Their explanation was that although the girl was clever and was equally efficient as a worker she was unsatisfactory because she was so discontented and was the centre of frequent trouble.

After dealing with tests for chauffeurs, the lecturer proceeded to give an illustration of how the output of a certain chocolate factory was materially increased, following an investigation by the Institute of Industrial Psychology, through the entire, but simple re-arrangement of the conditions under which the girl chocolate box packers worked. Such an improvement in the seating, the benches and setting out of the various chocolates. Mr. Forster then went on to give similar illustrations connected with other industries, where following the easing and improvement of little details connected with how the workers had to carry out their duties, output had incidentally increased.

The next important branch of work is that which deals with fatigue study. A typical curve of output which showed at the beginning of the day a gradual increase was from 9 o'clock till 10, then a fairly level standard of production would be maintained up till 11 o'clock after which there would be a tendency to fall away and reduce the output, but as the hour of freedom approached the output curve would again ascend. Of course, these curves were not the same in every case, it depended partly on the type of work, but that in the average curve. Fatigue, of course, depends upon the hours of labour.

Speaking of local effort in connection with output in connection with temperature and humidity conditions, the lecturer said in Hongkong we were only able to put forth three-fourths of the amount of work, compared with that accomplished in England with the temperature approximating there in the same time.

By providing a special lamp with twice the candle power of the old ones used, in the case of miners, again following a psychological investigation of the conditions under which the men worked, a general increase of four per cent. in the output of coal and a reduction of the percentage of dirt, took place.

(Continued on next column).

K.C.R. AMBULANCE TEST.

FIRST AID COMPETITION.

The annual first aid competition of the Kowloon Canton Railway branch of St. John's Ambulance Association was held on the Kowloon Football Club's ground yesterday, when three squads of four men, selected from the railway division competed for a handsome Cup, kindly presented by Mr. Ho Fook, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. J. P. Fehiley, and Dr. J. R. Craig acted as judges, whilst those present were Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the Kowloon Canton Railway, Mr. G. A. Walker, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Trevor, Chief Accountant, Mr. J. J. Trevor, Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Commissioner of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and Sergeant F. Winyard, Secretary of the Railway Section of the St. John's Ambulance Association, who had charge of the parties. Six tests were held, including tests on arterial haemorrhage, fractures, St. John's Bandaging and artificial respiration.

Squad No. 1 consisted of S. P. de Loeberson, Tsang Chung, Li Chih Wah and Leung Tat Chiu. Squad No. 2 comprised Li Wai Man, Chan Pak Ing, Lam Cho Fong, and Lee Kau. The third consisted of Tung Cho, U. Po Lin, Pan Chi Fan, and Tsang Lun Sau. Leung Chung Yin was a reserve.

"The men gave a fine display and completed their tests in quick time. They fully demonstrated that they had mastered their task and the exhibition reflected the greatest credit on their medical tutors and on Sergeant Winyard, their instructor. Mr. Ho Fook was present during part of the tests and, at the conclusion the Cup was handed by Mr. E. Ralphs to Mr. H. P. Winslow for presentation to Squad number 2, who gained 95 marks out of a possible 100. Squad number three came second with 87 while number one secured 65 marks.

In making the presentation, Mr. Winslow said it gave him much pleasure, on behalf of the Railway Company, to hand the handsome Cup to the winning Squad. He paid tribute to the men for the standard of excellence which they had attained, adding that the sacrifice they were making in this direction was fully appreciated. Continuing, he said that after a disaster at Lytham, a few months ago, the manager of the London and Scottish Railway in the November issue of the Railway Magazine, in paying appreciation to the work of the ambulance men, had said there was no finer work than that of saving human life and alleviating human suffering. Therefore, no matter how hard the work they may do, they will be amply rewarded. He (the speaker) hoped, at a later date, to present the members of the winning squad with a souvenir in recognition of their success that day. Mr. Winslow concluded by eulogising the work of the doctors and Sergeant Winyard, who had trained the men.

In the near future, it is intended that members of the Kowloon Canton Railway Section of St. John's Ambulance Association shall compete for honours with other sections of the association.

ABSENT JUROR FINED.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. J. T. Bagran was called upon by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) to explain why he was not present when called to serve on the Jury. The Judge accepted Mr. Bagran's excuse that he was pressed by business, but said he must fine him in the usual way. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

GOLF AT FANLING.

FEBRUARY BOGEY COMPETITION.

The February Bogey Competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was played on the 21st-23rd inst. and resulted as under:—

W. Wallace (2 down) won. H. H. Pethick, 3 down. G. A. Benson, 4 down. There were 21 entries.

There could not be good work and increased output in industry, unless there was a placid frame of mind existing, good light, good ventilation and suitable conditions in which the men could work. The object of the investigations he had outlined, had been in the first place to increase the comfort and suitability of the employees' working conditions, but at the same time it had now been represented to the employers that this was something of economic value and meant better work, increased output and more money coming in. Employers had been advised to consider these matters, not only for the welfare of the worker, but also for the welfare of their own banking account.

The idea that the world's work could be done in the minimum number of hours and the remainder of the day spent in leisure, could not be carried out. The right idea to aim at was to transfer the world's work from a burden into that which was pleasant and which tended to the increase of culture. The millennium would not come with the idea that they could do the world's work in a few hours and have the rest of the time for leisure.

In conclusion, Professor Forster said he had the pleasure of working with Dr. Myers when he was at Cambridge, and he would like to say that Dr. Myers had done excellent work.

Conditions in China, he concluded, formed a very practical field for such investigations. If they could imbue Chinese employers with the idea that it would pay them to study and improve the working conditions of their employees, then there might be a chance for the Chinese. Instead of working for 16 hours, there might be a chance of bringing about the change which was obviously needed, and which was obviously overdue. (Applause.)

At the close of the lecture, a warm vote of thanks was given to Professor Forster on the motion of the Chairman.

THE ORIGIN OF TYPHOID.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO UNDERTAKE INVESTIGATION.

DISCUSSION AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

"The steady persistence of typhoid fever in the Colony" and the need for an investigation of its origin were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Sanitary Board, held under the chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN asked Dr. Koch to propose the motion standing in his name.

Dr. W. V. M. Kocou, pursuant to notice, moved:

"In view of the steady persistence of typhoid fever in the Colony, and of the fact that no investigation of the source of origin of the infection has thus far been undertaken, this Board respectfully urges the Government to solicit the assistance of the Public Health experts attached to the Naval and Military Services to undertake such investigation, or alternatively to apply to the Rockefeller Institute for the service of an expert to undertake such investigation."

Dr. Koch said that in recommending the resolution to the Board for approval and adoption, he recognised that the officers in the Medical Department were overworked, and he ventured to think he would have their approval in connection with his resolution. They had in this Colony a steady, persistent prevalence of typhoid fever, which became more noticeable as it claimed prominent victims. This prevalence was not alarmingly great. An endeavour had been made to give out a certain number of statements every year to the effect that this prevalence had lessened by a certain number of points. Still, on the whole it maintained a certain level. Statistics were comforting, and perhaps these figures were as fascinating as cross word puzzles, but in the end they were just where they were. Having got this statistical treat over, the authorities folded their arms, and looked with extreme satisfaction on the situation. But in these days of advance in sanitation they wanted something more.

Last year when he raised the question, they were informed that investigations were being carried out, but they had heard nothing more about the matter. They had had no further report, nor were they treated to statistics. Now, this was scarcely as they should be treated. Hongkong was a small Colony, easily managed with a docile population, and should be cleared of all preventable diseases. Typhoid was a preventable disease. It had been cleared out of many places, and they could see examples of how vigorous measures could clear away any preventable disease. Look how malaria was swept away from the Panama Canal zone, and yellow fever from Cuba.

The number of times yellow fever was so prevalent in the Panama Canal zone was such that the people were dying in tens of hundreds, and the number of dead was so large that trenches could scarcely be dug for the bodies. He was living next door to where it happened, and he had good recollections of all that happened. They could see in the Straits Settlements that vigorous endeavours had been made to combat malaria.

He was afraid here the authorities might be called upon to "sit up." They seemed impervious to criticism. The Government might say that the measures would have to be applied to China as well as Hongkong, and that they could not undertake to look after the sanitation of China. He did not know whether that represented the official view.

They had to look at the economic value of this disease were wiped out. They had hospitals for people incapacitated, but work for longer or shorter periods, but they cost thousands of dollars which might be saved. It should be the policy of any Government to deal with this disease in the direction of prevention. It was not enough to have a big staff of medical men to deal with victims, nor enough hospitals to house the victims of the disease. Much more money would be saved if something were done to cope with the disease.

It was on that account that he ventured to press forward this resolution, asking the Board to recommend to the Government that they should take some steps in order to deal with investigation of typhoid. The present prevalence of typhoid certainly required looking after, and investigation was necessary. They would notice that he was asking the Board that, practically, the Government should invite outside assistance for this investigation. He did that, not in any way meaning to cast a slur on the Medical Officers in the Government Department, because, as he had said, they were overworked. Apart from that, the Sanitary Department had no proper laboratory and no working facilities. It had not a staff to deal with such an investigation, and if the Government wished to bring its own staff out to do this work, well and good. If not, he thought the time had come when the Government should call upon the public health experts attached to the Naval and Military Services to give assistance, or call upon the Rockefeller Institute to send out one or two investigators, to give their time for a certain number of months to work out this problem, if they could. It would be a satisfaction to the people of the Colony if some effort were made. Some real honest hard effort should be made to find out something about this disease.

It was no use juggling with statistics. They wanted to have a proper investigation undertaken by competent people in order to trace the source of the origin of typhoid.

They never knew when this prevalence might result in a tremendous explosion—a big epidemic, and when it did, reach severe epidemic form, well, God save the people here. He did not wish to be an alarmist, but "fore-warned was fore-armed" and they should try to prevent preventable diseases.

He begged to propose the resolution which stood to his name, and he might say that if the Government wished to take the matter into their own hands and start an investigation he would be satisfied.

Dr. J. C. McGowan seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX C.M.G. said the ideas underlying the resolution were entirely acceptable, but the nature of the suggestions made him ask himself how should he cast his vote? He would ask for a little more light on the question. Had the Government, according to Dr. Koch, not done anything they might have done? It would be well to know what they were suggesting before they sent the resolution to the Government.

Was it a matter of water, milk or food, or was it that they wanted a house to house inspection? He would like to know that before the resolution was sent to the Government. He thought they would have to be much more definite before he could vote for the resolution. On a general idea, he did not see his way clear to vote for this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to propose an amendment?

Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX: No, sir, but I think it is open to amendment.

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, K.C. said he certainly thought that some investigation ought to be undertaken as to the source of the origin of the cases, which had already occurred, and whether they could trace it to milk or water or some definite plague spot, which could be dealt with when found. He thought the idea underlying Dr. Koch's motion did not go very much further than that. There did not seem to have been any definite effort to trace the source, or if there had been an effort they had not seen the results of it, and the motion seemed to suggest that if those in charge of the health of the Colony are overloaded with work, outside assistance could be sought, because the need for investigation was urgent. He did not think the proposer of the resolution desired a house to house inspection for "carriers," but that they should trace any cases which had occurred.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the Board had listened with great interest to Dr. Koch's lucid explanation of this question. Incidentally, regarding Mr. Alabaster's remarks, the very fullest investigation was made into every case of typhoid, and he thought Dr. Koch would agree that the personnel of the proposed investigators was of secondary importance. What he thought was at the lack of Dr. Koch's mind was analogous to plague. In this connection steps were advocated by experts, and these steps had been adopted by the Sanitary Board, with extraordinarily good results. It seemed to him that the Board was fully entitled to ask the Government: Is it, or is it not, proposed to take steps in the cases of typhoid analogous to the steps taken in the case of plague? He was sure that from that point of view, the Government would give this question its fullest consideration, and they would have a full reply on the subject. He did not think this was a time at which he should speak for or against the motion. It must go forward as an unofficial motion, and they should have a report from the Government in due course.

Mr. Tso took objection to the wording of the resolution as it seemed to indicate Government officials had taken no interest in the matter at all. If this was taken out, he would support the resolution.

Dr. Koch said that he did not understand members quibbling about a few words. As a matter of fact, he did not mind stating that there had been no real investigation in the proper sense of the word. He was very sure about that. An investigation of this kind did not take days, but months. Had anything been done? Was anything being done now? Going round asking where you got your vegetables and where you wash your face was of no use at all. They wanted a much more intricate investigation. He did not see any reason at all why the members should quibble about the wording of the resolution.

Mr. ALABASTER proposed the following amendment, stating that he wanted to arrive at a formula which would enable the resolution to be carried forward:

"In view of the steady persistence of typhoid fever in the Colony, and of the fact that no investigation of the source or origin of the infection has thus far been undertaken, this Board respectfully urges the Government to undertake or arrange for a thorough investigation into the whole subject."

Mr. Tso seconded.

By five votes to two the amended resolution was carried.

This terminated the public business before the meeting.

Those present were: Mr. N. L. Smith (Chairman), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. A. G. M. Severn, Dr. J. C. McGowan, Dr. W. V. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Crossy (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G. (S.O.A.), Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. Kennedy-Skipson (Secretary), and Mr. M. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

LOCAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S ADDRESS.

A very satisfactory year's work was reported at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, which was held in the Cathedral Hall at noon yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Pollock, K.C.

Sir Henry said it gave him great pleasure to take the chair, because as an old resident of the Colony, he fully appreciated the valuable work which was being done by the Society; but before making any remarks of his own, he would read the reports of the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Cavalier) and the Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. E. Murray).

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary's report was as follows:—The ladies of the Committee beg to present the report of the work of the Society for the year ending 1924, together with a statement of accounts. There have been 17 new cases on the books during the year, amongst whom were seven different nationalities, viz., British, French, Canadian, Serbian, Rumanian, Pole, Estonian and Indian—the majority of the cases were, however, British. The Society paid the fees of 13 children at various schools. Three of these children left school at the close of the year.

As will be seen in the statement of accounts a large proportion of the Society's income is spent on the education of children. These are not Portuguese or Chinese, but the offspring of mixed marriages, chiefly, the fathers having been British in all cases but two. There are also two English children, and two children who had an Indian father and African Mother and were rescued many years ago by the Society from an undesirable life. The following schools have given reduced fees:—The Diocesan Girls' School, Diocesan Boys' School, Italian Convent and St. Joseph's College.

Passages or part passages were paid to various ports including Liverpool, Australia, Shanghai, Singapore and Bangkok and travelling expenses given in several other instances. One woman with two children was given a supply of tinned milk for the voyage home. Work was found in some cases, and with most satisfactory results. Owing to the great depression in trade, highly efficient men are unable to get work, so in a few cases have been given help by the Society to tide over an anxious period of waiting. The Society has a room always at their disposal to which destitute women can be sent.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Colonial Government for their generous annual grant of \$1,000; to the Ministering Children's League for their grant of \$350; to the girls of the Diocesan School who sent \$100 from the result of their sale, and to the Victoria Recreation Club for \$295.00 as the result of their fête; also to Mr. Kayn Mally for kindly assisting in an Indian case. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to Mr. W. J. Carrie for so kindly auditing the accounts, and to all friends of the Society who have given money and clothes for relief.

In October Mrs. McKenny, the former Hon. Secretary, left for home and her place was temporarily filled by Mrs. Cavalier.

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Hon. Treasurer's report was as follows:—On December 31st, 1924, the Society's investment stood as follows:—The Mody Fund.—In 1907 Sir H. Mody presented the Society with \$10,000, which was invested in Hongkong Club Debentures. This fund now consists of 21 debentures of \$500 each and \$1,000 in Bank on fixed deposit, the latter representing two debentures drawn for payment.

The Turner Fund.—This fund consisted of ten Royal Hongkong Yacht Debentures of \$50 each, donated by Mrs. A. Turner in 1918. One of these debentures was drawn for payment in 1923 and is being held for reinvestment.

The J. K. M. Smith Memorial Fund.—In 1920 the widow of the late Mr. J. R. M. Smith (now Lady Dering) presented the Society with \$500, which was invested in a per cent. War Loan. Thirty-five shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company were purchased by the Society in 1919. Twenty-five of these represented Life Membership subscriptions which it was thought at the time should not be treated as ordinary income. The remaining ten shares were bought with money subscribed for a special case. Life Membership subscriptions amounting to \$150 in 1920, \$150 in 1921, \$250 in 1922, \$300 in 1923 and \$300 for the period under review have not been invested as the money has been urgently needed for necessitous cases, the sum of \$533.33 on fixed deposit, representing the residue of an amount reserved for a special case, has been paid to the beneficiary. Under the will of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Society was granted a legacy of \$200 per annum. This legacy is in the hands of the Official Trustee (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) and invested by him for the purposes of this annuity. Under the will of the late Mrs. Bowdler the Society was granted a legacy of \$1,000. This money has been put on fixed deposit.

(Continued on next column).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RENTS ORDINANCE TO BE RENEWED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for Thursday. The following resolution is on the Agenda to be moved by the Colonial Secretary:—

"Whereas by section 10 of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, it was provided as follows:—

"This Ordinance shall continue in force until, and including, the 30th day of June, 1924: Providing that it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council from time to time by resolution to extend the duration of this Ordinance for such term, not exceeding one year at any one time, as may be specified in such resolution."

"And whereas by a resolution of the Legislative Council of the 22nd day of May, 1924, the duration of the said Ordinance has been extended until and including the 30th day of June, 1925.

"And whereas the Legislative Council deems it expedient that the duration of the said Ordinance should be further extended."

"Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved by the Legislative Council that the duration of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, shall be extended until and including the 31st day of December, 1925."

NEW LEGISLATORS.

The following Orders of the Day are also on the Agenda:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Stamp Ordinance, 1921.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1913.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Advertisements Regulation Ordinance, 1912.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Lord Bishop of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S PRAISE.

Sir Henry Pollock said he would like to add a few words of his own to the reports. He might tell them that during the past few days he had had an opportunity of reading through the record of the work done by the Society during the past year. That record covered nearly 100 pages in the minute-book, and perusal of it showed the excellent work which had been done by the Committee.

In regard to some cases it was impossible to give details as the parties were still in the Colony, and if they were given, it would be easy for a good many people to identify those who had been in receipt of relief. He had personal knowledge of some of these cases, and from that knowledge he was able to appreciate how much the parties who had been assisted, had benefited by the help the Society had given.

The Society was founded in 1889, and had behind it a record of benevolent work of which it might well be proud. On Mondays and Thursdays every week, the Hon. Secretary attended at the City Hall for the purpose of interviewing applicants for relief, and all the cases were afterwards inquired into. He had perhaps a selfish interest in making the statement that the Secretary attended the City Hall twice a week, because he himself had been embarrassed by people coming into his office under the impression that he was the Benevolent Society (Laughter). This appeared still to persist in spite of what he had done to make it clear he was not.

He referred to the members of the Mercantile Marine who were in need of assistance, and said the first thing they ought to do was to apply to the Chaplain of Missions to Seamen at Praya East, because the Society made it a rule not to assist seafaring men who were not recommended by the Chaplain.

It might be added that the Society sent clothing regularly to the Seamen's Institute for the benefit of seamen, and that it also gave orders for board and lodging for a time at the Institute to any applicants for relief who appeared to require it. Whilst on the subject of clothing, he would like to make a suggestion to the ladies of the incoming Committee that a jumble sale might be held shortly for the purpose, not only of replenishing the stores of the Society, but also to give an opportunity to subordinate officers in the Civil Service and positions in the Navy and Army to obtain cheap clothing for their families. A very successful jumble sale was held a few years ago, and there was such a rush of applicants, that he himself was "roped in" as Hon. Treasurer to the Fund. Perhaps if another sale was held, it would meet with the same measure of success.

On behalf of those interested in the Society he would like to express the appreciation felt at the work done by Mrs. McKenny, who was Hon. Secretary before she went home, and the work done by Mrs. Cavalier and Mrs. Murray.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Sir Henry then moved the adoption of the reports, Mrs. Gompertz seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Henry proposed and Mrs. Gompertz seconded, that the following ladies be appointed to the Committee, and the meeting was unanimous in voting their election:—Lady Pollock, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Wodehouse, Mrs. Elliott (Secretary), Mrs. Goldsmith (Treasurer), Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Aucott, Mrs. Warren (Assistant Secretary), Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Shellhear, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. J. E. Frazer.

A vote of thanks to Sir Henry Pollock for presiding was proposed by Mrs. Gompertz, and was carried with enthusiasm.



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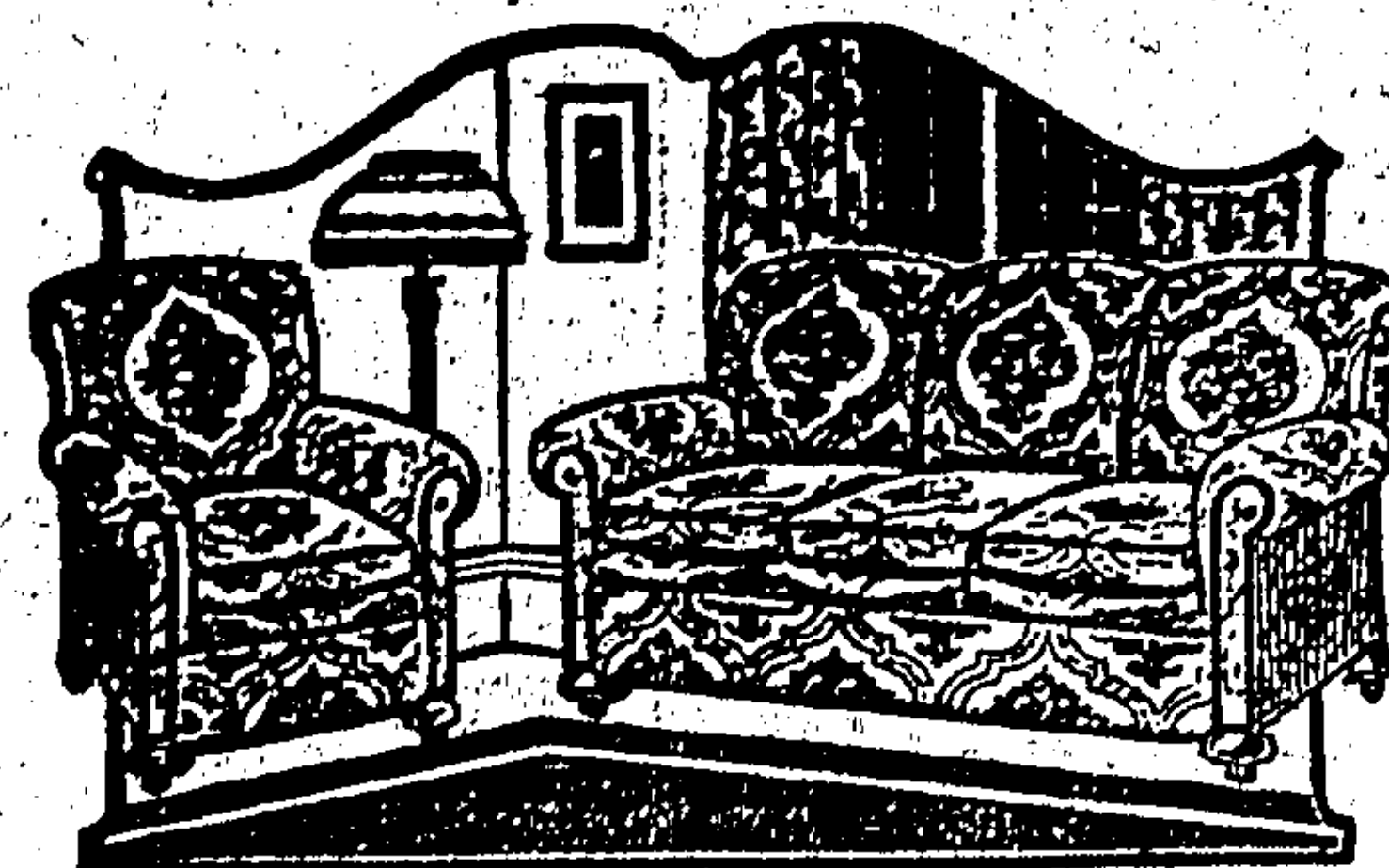
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- 3325 { THREE LIVED A KING — HAROLD WILLIAMS
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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE KING'S HEALTH.
RATE OF PROGRESS BEING
MAINTAINED.

LONDON, February 24th.

The King had a good night. The doctors visited him this morning, but no bulletin was issued. It is most probable, that if the present rate of progress is maintained, there will be no further bulletin, except the final one, announcing His Majesty's convalescence.

COMMONWEALTH LINE.

TENDERS INVITED TO PURCHASE
AS GOING CONCERN.

MELBOURNE, February 24th.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, has published the balance sheet of the Commonwealth S.S. Line, for the 7 months ending March 31st, 1924. The figures show a loss of £245,000, in addition to £1,172,000 in 1921-1922 and £1,626,000 in 1922-1923.

The Board, in its report to the Government, expresses the definite opinion that the Line cannot be run without further loss, while the ships are under Australian register.

The Government, therefore, is immediately inviting tenders to purchase the Line as a going concern on condition the ships are retained in the Australian trade, with regular efficient services so that passenger and freight rates are not increased and no arrangement made with any shipping combine.

PARIS, February 24th.

The French Automobile Expedition, coming from Senegal, have arrived at Massauah, on the Red Sea, having effected the first crossing of Africa—viz. 6,000 kilometres—despite numerous difficulties.

FRENCH MOTOR MISSION.
REACH MASSAUH DESPITE MANY
DIFFICULTIES.

PARIS, February 24th.

The French Automobile Expedition, coming from Senegal, have arrived at Massauah, on the Red Sea, having effected the first crossing of Africa—viz. 6,000 kilometres—despite numerous difficulties.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.
EXPECT SOLUTION WITH ITALY
REGARDING ALBANIA.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander J. M. Kenworthy in regard to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession in Albania, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the Albanian Government granted a concession in 1920 enabling the Company to prospect over a large area and to choose there a lesser area for exploitation. The concession was subsequently modified, and the area for exploitation was substantially reduced. The Albanian Assembly now approved of the amended concessions. The "conversations" with the Italian Government at present are progressing, which it is hoped will be pursued with amity and goodwill and end in a friendly solution.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.
MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DISCREET
REPLY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Commander J. M. Kenworthy (L., Central Hull), asked whether, in the discussions which are being held between the representatives of the British and other Governments in regard to the new Conference on Naval Armaments, it is proposed to include the question of extending the scope of the suggested Conference to include aerial and land armaments.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that no such discussions were at present occurring, that no communications had passed between Great Britain and America in that regard at present, and that it was not desirable that he should make any further statement.

PRESIDENT EBERT.
UNDERGOES OPERATION FOR
APPENDICITIS.

BERLIN, February 23rd.

The President, Herr Ebert, was operated upon to-night for appendicitis.

The Chancellor, Dr. Luther, will carry out the Presidential duties during Herr Ebert's illness.

MURDER OF SIRDAR.
NOKRASHI BEY RELEASED AFTER
ENQUIRY.

CAIRO, February 23rd.

Nokrashi Bey, Under-Secretary for the Interior in the Zaghlul Government, who had been detained in connection with the enquiry into the murder of the Sirdar, has been released.

LATEST CABLES.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

FURTHER TALL SCORING IN
MATCH AT SYDNEY.

DRAWN GAME INEVITABLE.

SYDNEY, February 24th.

A crowd of 3,700 were present to-day, when the game between the M.C.C. and New South Wales was continued. The weather was sultry. The wicket is still good and wearing well.

New South Wales, at the end of the day, had made 346 for the loss of 5 wickets.

The bowling was without sting and was never difficult. Throughout the day, the batsmen had the mastery.

Collins scored 173, which included one 5 and 13 fours. He was batting 4 hours and 17 minutes.

Andrews made 224, playing brilliant all round cricket. He was at the wickets for 5 minutes under the 5 hours and obtained 13 fours. His score is the highest so far made against the present M.C.C. team.

Collins and Andrews scored 270 in 3 hours, which is a record second wicket stand in M.C.C. and N.S.W. matches.

The visiting fielding was good, Gilligan being brilliant.

A draw is inevitable in view of the last Test Match commencing on Friday.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

DRAW FOR FOURTH ROUND OF
F.A. CUP.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The draw for the fourth round of the Association F.A. Cup, to be played on March 7th, has resulted as follows:—

Southampton v. Liverpool.
Cardiff v. Hull or Leicester.
Sheffield U. v. W. Bromwich A. or Aston Villa.

Tottenham H'purs or Blackburn v. West Ham or Blackpool.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

In their match in the first division of the English League, Manchester City defeated Sheffield United by two goals to one.

In the second division of the English League, Sheffield Wednesday drew with Manchester United, one all.

In the Northern division, Accrington defeated Durham by six goals to nil.

BOXING.

JOHNNY BROWN RETAINS BAN-
TAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, February 23rd.

At the National Sporting Club, in a contest of 30 rounds for thebantamweight championship of Great Britain and a purse of £800, Johnny Brown (holder) beat Harry Corbett (Hackney), the towel being thrown into the ring in the sixteenth round.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

Brown attacked persistently; and although he frequently missed the mark he soon secured a lead on points. Corbett was chiefly on the defensive, but occasionally landed straight lefts. In the fifteenth round, Brown floored his opponent with a left hook to the jaw for a count of nine. Directly afterwards Corbett was sent down again with a right to the jaw for a count of eight. Corbett was very groggy, but lasted out the round. In the sixteenth, Corbett again went down twice, before the towel was thrown into the ring.

SENOR ALLESANDRI.

BOLDOGNE, February 23rd.

Senor Allesandri has sailed for Chile, to resume the presidency.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

MR. BRANTING.

STOCKHOLM, February 24th.

The death is announced of Mr. Branting, a former Prime Minister.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. AIR MAILS.

"LOS ANGELES" TO MAKE TRIP
TO ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, February 23rd.

Rear-Admiral Moffett, of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, upon his return from Bermuda, declared that the Navy Department hoped to send the dirigible "Los Angeles" on a round trip with mails to England in the course of the coming summer. This will be after the airship has made trips to Porto Rica and to Panama with mails.

Rear-Admiral Moffett said that the voyage to Bermuda had been undertaken to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of airships. The flight from Lakehurst to Bermuda took 12 hours, and it had easily beaten the big steamship.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS.

TWO MILLS DECIDE TO RESUME
WORK.

STRIKERS REDUCE DEMANDS.

SHANGHAI, February 23rd.

The strike situation is easier and intimidation has stopped.

Two mills, employing 7,000 hands, have decided to resume work to-morrow.

It is reported the strikers have reduced their demands to applying to cessation of assaults by overseers and the reinstatement of all employees without victimisation. The demand for increased pay has been dropped.

TROTSKY COMING EAST?
MAY BECOME AMBASSADOR
TO JAPAN.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily Express* says M. Trotsky will probably be offered the ambassadorship in Japan. Acceptance depends upon the state of his health.

M. Joffe, at present Soviet Ambassador to Austria, is mentioned as the alternative, if Trotsky declines the offer.

SINGAPORE BASE.

JAPAN OFFICIALDOM UNDER-
STANDS SITUATION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cecil H. Wilson (Lab., Attercliffe), Mr. Baldwin said he believed that certain sections of opinion in Japan felt some suspicion that the works at Singapore indicated a lack of confidence on our part in the peaceful intentions of our former allies, but Japanese official and other well-informed circles fully realised that the improvement of the Singapore dockyard was a normal development. Distance from Japan prevented it from being considered a threat. Moreover, the two countries are firmly united in the common interests in the preservation of peace by the Treaty of Washington and the precious bonds of an historic and valued friendship. (Cheers)

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

GOLD FRANK ISSUE.

THE TEXT OF KUOMINTANG
MANIFESTO.

PEKING, February 23rd.

The Kuomintang manifesto, protesting against a compromise in the gold franc issue, contends that China is not under any obligation to pay the French indemnity otherwise than in francs, irrespective of gold or paper. The depreciation of the franc is due to the disastrous consequences of the world war, for which the imperialist Powers alone are responsible. China cannot be made to share the burden of that war.

The manifesto says that the distinction between gold and paper francs could never have been within the contemplation and intent of the signatories of the Protocol. To hold otherwise implies that the signatories had envisaged the possibility of a practical revision of the Protocol in its most essential feature, namely, in the sense of augmenting the total amount of the penalties assessed under it.

The Kuomintang again draws attention to the fact that whenever it suggests the necessity for a revision of unequal treaties the imperialist Powers invariably open a campaign of vituperation, whereas the same Powers look with equanimity on a revision of the Protocol provided such revision tends to strengthen the fetters of our economic servitude.

The acceptance of the French thesis would fasten on China an obligation not only to pay a vastly augmented indemnity to France, but to pay the shares of the other Powers signatory to the Protocol on the same instalments. Such a new exaction added to existing financial burdens would further subject the economic life of the nation to imperialist domination. Even in the absence of the foregoing objections, the

(Continued on next column.)

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA.
LEAVES PEKING BY NIGHT
FOR TIENTSIN.

JAPANESE LEGATION STATEMENT.

PEKING, February 24th.

The former Boy Emperor of China (Pu Yi) left for Tientsin, by motor-car, at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese Legation are issuing a statement later.

TRAVELLED BY TRAIN.

LATER.

The Japanese Legation have issued a statement, saying that the former Emperor left suddenly by train for Tientsin, last evening.

His sudden departure is surmised to have been caused by threatening articles recently published in some of the papers in the Capital.

The ex-Emperor's wives and servants entrained for Tientsin this morning.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

SKIRMISH NEAR CHENGCHOW.

GOVERNMENT ORDER LU HUNG
TAO TO KEEP OUT OF STRIFE.

PEKING, February 23rd.

According to unofficial reports, some skirmishing occurred yesterday between Hu Ching Yu's and Kan Yu Kan's troops near Chengchow.

Another report says that Lu Hung Tao, Tuli of Kansu, is sending reinforcements to Kan Yu Kan, and it is rumoured that Lin Chen Hsu, Tuli of Shensi, is likely to be involved.

The Government have telegraphed to Lu Hung Tao telling him to keep out of the strife, in which Kansu is not concerned.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

GROWS WEAKER AND TAKES
LESS FOOD.

PEKING, February 23rd.

A bulletin says that Sun Yat Sen is weaker, and he is taking less food. He spent a comfortable night. His pulse is 110 and temperature normal.

Provisional Government, being purely

provisional, is wholly incompetent to settle the question concerning the disposal of the national revenues on the scale involved in the gold franc case. Only a national Government deriving authority from a real National or People's Assembly constituted and elected in the manner indicated in Sun Yat Sen's manifesto of November 13th, 1924, can properly deal with a financial question of such magnitude. Were the Provisional Government, however, competent to deal with the case, there would still be no cogent reason for an immediate settlement in the terms demanded by the French Minister. What is alleged to be the main reason for such a settlement is essentially illusory. It is said that the French claim must be accepted in order to buy off French obstruction to the meeting of the Customs Surtax Conference, to which France and other Powers agreed at Washington. Apart from other important considerations, it is highly probable that the increased revenue from the Customs would be applied largely towards the payment of the additional sum demanded to meet the augmented indemnities in the event of the Provisional Government surrendering to the French demand. The Provisional Government may need money, but this is no justification for the sacrifice of the vital interests of the people on the altar of imperialism. The foregoing proves that our contention is true, namely, that a real National Assembly should be convened in order to create an authoritative National Government, which alone could solve our financial difficulties without detriment to our national independence.

The Kuomintang declares, as it has done time and time again, that the nation will not recognise any national obligation without the consent of the People's Assembly.

Monday's Canton Gazette states:—With the Fei Ngo mountain completely held by our troops, Waichow has now been invested and preparations are continuing for its capture.

The centre of interest has shifted temporarily to Pingshan, a town further east and beyond Waichow. A furious struggle has begun for the capture of Pingshan, which is strongly defended by the largest concentration of enemy troops so far met with.

As previously reported, following the capture of Kwangchow, the Government forces marched without delay to the Fei Ngo mountain. A telegram received yesterday from Shantung states that in spite of great risk, our forces marched boldly up the mountain on the morning of the 24th inst.

A stiff battle ensued. Our men, fighting bravely, captured the mountain at about one o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy troops who were under the command of Generals Hung Chao Lin, Yip Kui and Yang Kun Yu suffered heavily and were forced to retreat to the city of Waichow.

WHEN PINGSHAN IS TAKEN.

Government forces having arrived near to Pingshan, opened hostilities against the enemy forces yesterday. The fighting was stubborn on both sides. Having been reinforced, our forces gained ground and seized a section of Pingshan, which is anticipated, will soon be entirely occupied by our forces. Our forces will advance to Samtschak as soon as Pingshan is captured.

CAPTURED ARMS.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL'S "MATTER
OF POLICY."

The following correspondence was exchanged recently between the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department and the Executive Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai:—

Shanghai, January 21st, 1925.

Sir.—We have been informed that a quantity of rifles seized from certain Chinese troops are in your possession and that you contemplate destroying the same. We are in possession of some 200 rifles and some 30,000 rounds of ammunition for use on our Preventive Vessels and desire to know whether you would be willing to sell us this number. If you have some 5 light guns, suitable for mounting on board ships, we could also make use of the same.

These rifles and guns are required either to replace condemned arms or else to complete our armaments.

Our Preventive Fleet is under the orders of the Chief Inspectors of the Salt Revenue Administration and is under the personal command of a foreigner.

Should you be willing to entertain this proposal, we should have to submit the same to our Chief Inspectors in Peking for final approval and also refer to them any stipulations you may desire to make regarding the purchase of such arms. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

F. T. CHEN,

R. M. C. RUTON,

District Inspectors.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, January 30th, 1925.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 21st, enquiring whether the Council would be willing to sell you a quantity of rifles and ammunition, and in reply to inform you that the matter is at present under consideration and that I hope to be in a position to address you further thereon in the course of the next few days.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Secretary.

F. T. CHEN, Esq.,

Lt.-Col. R. M. C. RUTON, O.B.E.,

District Inspectors,

The Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1925.

Sir.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1924 dated January 20th, 1925, and note that you will address us further on the subject of purchase of arms in the course of the next few days. We may add that we have received further applications for the purchase of arms from other Districts in our Administration and will therefore perhaps be able to take a larger quantity of arms than those mentioned in our letter dated January 21st, 1925.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

F. T. CHEN,

R. M. T. RUTON,

District Inspectors.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, February 6th, 1925.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to refer to your letters of January 21st and 31st, on the subject of a proposed sale to the Salt Revenue Department of a quantity of arms and ammunition, and in reply thereto, I am directed to inform you, with regret, that, as a matter of policy, the Council is unable to accede to your request.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Secretary.

F. T. CHEN, Esq.,

Lt.-Col. R. M. C. RUTON, O.B.E.,

District Inspectors,

The Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department.

FIGHTING AT PINGSHAN.

WAICHOW REPORTED INVESTED.

Monday's Canton Gazette states:—With the Fei Ngo mountain completely held by our troops, Waichow has now been invested and preparations are continuing for its capture.

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"STIFF BATTLE."

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST
R.A. GUNNER.

PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

The case in which Gunner James Elment, of the Royal Artillery, is charged with a serious offence against an eleven-year-old Chinese girl, was concluded before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. After twenty minutes deliberation, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty of attempted rape. His Lordship postponed sentence until this morning.

Mr. T. M. Hazledrig appeared for the Crown, and prisoner was represented by Mr. H. S. Fitzroy.

When the case was resumed, evidence was given by regimental associates, Gunners Bennett, Jullif and Petworth and Artificer Gunner Smith.

Prisoner, giving evidence, denied the offence, and alleged that there was a conspiracy to get him into trouble. He alleged that the witnesses were shielding someone and putting the blame on him.

Mr. Fitzroy said there was no doubt that the assault had been committed, and that a European was responsible, but neither the girl nor her brother could identify prisoner as the man. The risk-sha coolie could not pick him out. Prisoner was a newcomer to the fort, and as the other soldiers had known one another for some time it was more likely that they would stick together against the new man. He asked the Jury to acquit prisoner.

The Jury retired at 4.30 to return at 5.

His Lordship said he would postpone sentence until this morning.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

ALLEGED BEATING BY POLICE.

The case which was adjourned from the previous day, when one of the Chinese prisoners alleged that he was beaten by the police into making a confession of guilt, was resumed yesterday, and resulted in the two Chinese concerned, who were charged with robbing a woman of bangles and rings, being sent to prison for five years, with hard labour. The men were Chan Lok and Li Mun.

Sergeant McDonald, who was on duty at the time prisoner complained he was beaten, was called and said he knew nothing of the incidents spoken of by the prisoner.

FIRED ON THE POLICE.

A Chinese named Li Sai was charged with shooting with intent to kill, and it was stated that during a police raid on a house in Woosung Street, Yau-mai, prisoner fired on the police. His Lordship sentenced prisoner to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour, and seven years' imprisonment with hard labour for being in possession of arms and ammunition, the sentences to run concurrently.

ILLICIT RUM.

SHIP'S GUARD FINED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Katar Singh, a ship's guard, was charged with the possession of two bottles of rum, on which the duty had not been paid.

Chief Preventive Officer Clarke said that the defendant was walking towards a Chinese Revenue Officer, but when he saw the Officer, he turned round and bolted. The Revenue Officer giving chase. Defendant ran into the new fire station at Des Vaux Road and was caught. On the way to the office, the defendant threw two bottles of rum on the ground, smashing them. The duty payable on a bottle of rum was \$1.

His Worship imposed a fine on defendant of \$20.

Later defendant was charged in another court before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry with obstructing the Revenue Officer in the course of his duty, and was again fined \$20.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese passenger of the s.s. *Ti-tung* was charged with having in his possession 75 taels of raw opium. Chief Preventive Officer Clarke boarded the vessel on Sunday, and when he searched the defendant's luggage, he discovered the opium concealed in a false bottom of his box. His Worship imposed a fine of \$750, or in default three months' imprisonment.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Percy George Lorman Ottaway, a gunner in the R.A., was brought up on remand charged with having impersonated a military doctor. A further remand in military custody until February 27th, was ordered.

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POMFRET BLUE COD
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 complaints. Every lady should
 keep a box in the house.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, January 19th.

Although the fashions which are being prepared for next Spring have done little more than peep out into the yet wintry world, these peeps have been sufficient to enable one to form an opinion of what we shall be wearing next time. Spring comes to call on us. Among these will be frocks that will upset previous ideas on proportions by showing a blouse part actually longer than the skirt portion. To establish some sort of proportionate balance, wide belts and multiple belts will be added, so that a wide space is created between blouse and skirt. The idea, as a matter of fact, is not new, as Worth introduced it on the little crepe frocks he made for the Riviera this season, since when, other designers have taken it up; but it is to be developed and presented in an untold variety of forms next Spring.

SPORTSMANLIKE BELTS.

This will mean, naturally enough, that increased attention will be once more focused on the belt, particularly those of the wide variety. One model, I saw presented with one of these long-waisted dresses, was designed like a man's sporting belt and showed a small pocket for small change at the side fashioned of suede the same colour as the belt and with a flap fastening with a glove snap. At the other side of the belt, instead of there being a repetition of the watch pocket, there was a flat strap through which to pass a handkerchief. This belt was both quaint and practical and made an original finish to the simple little frock it accompanied. Most of these new belts are being made in the softest of suede, and, whenever possible, in the same shade as that of the dress.

Where is the girl who has not had handkerchiefs showered on her this Christmas-tide? Certainly not in England, where it is considered such a charming and more practical form of conveying greetings than in France where a woman may not accept any gift other than sweets or flowers from a man—even though these cost ten times what a box of little cambric slips would. The problem now is how and where to display these with the great possible effect, especially as the fashion of knotting a handkerchief round the wrist or sticking it through one's armlet has quite gone out. But, there are still ways left. One of these is to slip a handkerchief into the left one of the cavalier cuffs that are at present the feature of all good style gloves, taking care to leave the crimp ends sticking up and out. Nothing will add a note of daintiness to the otherwise mannish effect of a tailor-made so much as a wise use of a lace-edged handkerchief protruding from one of the hip pockets or a plain-edged one with the fancy monogramme showing prominently, peeping from a tiny breast pocket. If your purse happens to be a large one fastening with a strap, you push the folds of a handkerchief through this, or it is slipped into one of the flaps and let the pointed ends jut out from the top right-hand corner. As to coloured handkerchiefs, there is practically no limit to the decorative uses to which they may be put. Care, however, must be taken to see that they always match in shade the dress they accompany, or else provide just the right note of contrasting colour.

MANISH CLOTHES.

Clothes are so severe, and simple and altogether mannish these days that something had to be invented to take off a little of this too-plain look. One of the results is the scarf, and indeed we are now seeing a new guise of which is the slip knot. Even scarves were beginning to be too stiff and formal, so the latest idea launched is that of crumpling them up lengthwise and slipping the loose ends through the loop which is then drawn up loosely under the chin, the ends being tucked away near the coat front. The effect created is one of negligence and general softness that takes away from what are apt to be the hard and trying lines of a tailor-made or formal winter coat.

Whereas dresses, hats and wraps are the simplest of affairs, furs have never been so ornate or so complicated. A coat is no longer composed of a simple row upon row of the pelts of one species of animal, rather is it a kind of patch-work of the pelts of every fur thing that lived. And the imitation furs that are made from the humble bunny, hare and musquash are so exquisitely lovely and so difficult to recognise from the real animal that these imitations, themselves, have grown to be almost as costly as the real furs. Then, again, rare colours of rabbit, such as white and pearl grey, are being used extensively. I saw a delightful short coat recently, made of white and grey rabbit and with collar, cuffs, a muff and a close-fitting hat of white hare. Another original coat was in dyed gazelle worked in a check pattern with squares of natural gazelle. Another coat was in the new variety of golden seal, and another in burrardukia, also worked in check effects by joining alternative squares of fur cut lengthwise and on the width. Another coat of the much-prized yellow ivory tone of ermine was worked up with the pelts placed in series of graduated angles so that the coat seemed to be one mass of pointing chevrons. Tiny bands of ermine are being used to relieve the dullness of the mole and some of the most becoming of the new mole coats show a collar of this lovely fur to throw up the tones of the skin and enhance the beauty of the mole at the same time. Chinchilla is the fashionable fur for evening wraps, but, unfortunately its price places it out of the reach of all but the unusually rich. Most of the coats are cut on straight lines, but some of the models show such features as a slightly circular flounce in front only, so as not to make the coat too bulky, or a series of narrow flounces more like tucks in appearance, or else a flared cut which widens the coat out.

(Continued on next Column)

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY,

5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

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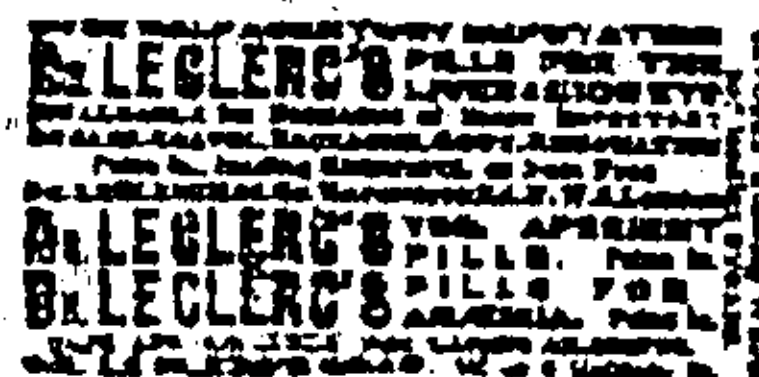
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Antenor (Blue Funnel), due March 2nd.
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towards the hem. "All these little devices add extra width when desired, but all manage to preserve the straight, narrow silhouette that is deemed so essential to smartness these days.

"POST-HO" PROBLEMS.

"One of the problems that faces the girl who was rash enough to have her hair bobbed or shingled, is what to do with it when she has decided to let it grow again and it has reached that awful halfway stage when it is neither short enough to be called bobbed nor long enough to do up in a coil. Parisian coiffeurs have decided this for them by inventing a comb that fits snugly all round the shape of the head at the back and holds down the hair in a sleek expanse from ear to ear. Under this the hair that is neither long nor short has been frizzed—i and frizzed, not curled in the languishing long waves of the Marcel iron—so that it bunches up in an indescribable wooliness that hides its growth completely. For weeks it can be worn like this until it has grown just the necessary inch or so to enable its being coiled in a tight roll round the base of the head, or else tied up into three little knobs that will be held in place by three little combs. Thus, will the acute transition stage from the shingle to the chignon be painlessly accomplished. Another idea, for those who object too strongly to the "frizz," is that of wearing a twist of hair or a thick plait across the base of the head at the back into which the straggling ends are tucked until they are long enough to be released and curled up into a coil or bun. The long strand which the hairdresser held up triumphantly in his left hand, the day you went to have your tresses docked, and which you have certainly kept, will come in most handy for this transition process. While the back hair is growing to a respectable length, the front lengths are still left short, and curved out on the cheek or tucked up to show the ear, but once there is enough length at the back, the front bits are allowed to grow and be tucked away with the rest.

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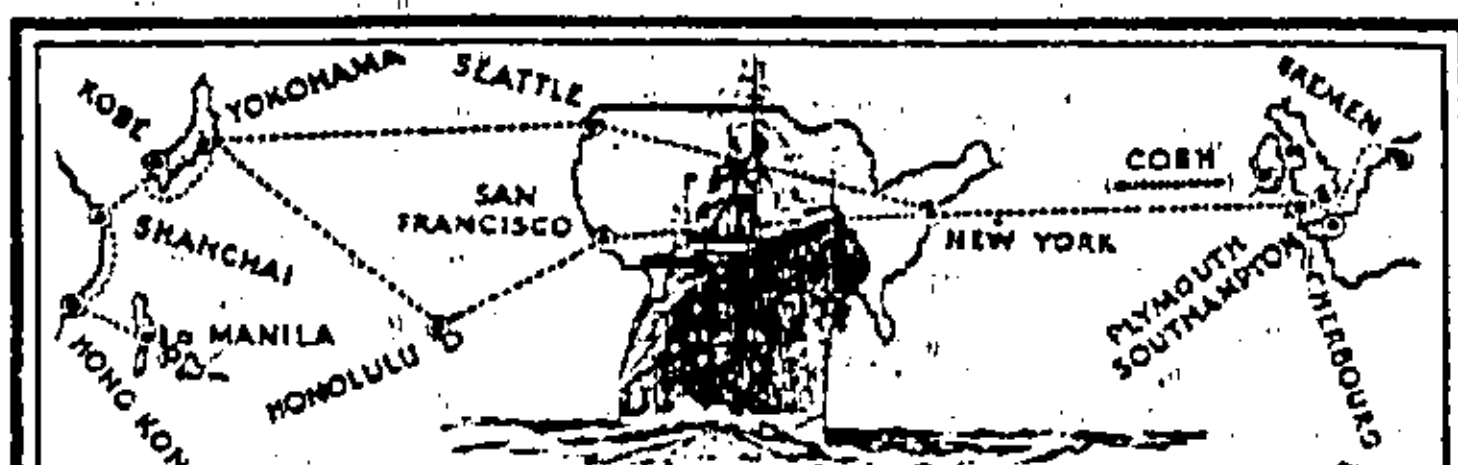
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M.S. "CANTON" ... 20th March.
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HONGKONG HANARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1925.

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THE NEW PAPER
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE GREAT PLAGUE. STORIES OF LONDON'S HORROR. A "TRAGEDY OF ERRORS."

A vision of the horror of London under the Great Plague in the year 1665 was given by Mr. Walter G. Bell, the historian of Old London, in a paper read to a meeting of the London Hospital Medical Society recently.

As the outlet Mr. Bell said that London's population in the calamitous year did not exceed half a million. The capital was so small that the West-end had not yet spread up the Haymarket, and in the East the town stopped a little beyond Whitechapel Church. London's City Wall—an actual stone wall, standing high—was still fairly complete from the Tower of London by the east and north round to Aldersgate, with considerable remains westward towards the Thames. We knew London in the Great Plague best from Defoe's famous pages. Defoe explained that the Plague came to the then little capital of ours from Holland, from Turkey. Dr. Nathaniel Hodges, who practised in London during the Plague, said the same thing. We now know, however, that such was not the case, for, so far from being of foreign origin, the Plague arose in our own streets, having its birth in the close, dark, and filthy wooden-built houses of Restoration London's slums, rat-infested as a matter of course. London had a story of Plague that was closely continuous for a hundred and fifty years—a period over which there were fairly ample records—and it was probably continuous for about three centuries, back to the Black Death of the Middle Ages.

The Great Plague began to appear soon after a hard and long winter's frost broke at the end of March, 1665. Starting in St. Giles-in-the-Fields it spread in April and May to the adjoining parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Margaret, Westminster, with sporadic cases in St. Clement Danes and even within the walled city. But till June was out more than half the fatal cases reported each week were in the original parish of St. Giles. In July the great up-leap began. In Cleveland, to take an example, the deaths for the four weeks of May, 1665, were four, then four, then three, rising to nine. In June they went down to two a week. Then in July they went up in a rush to 170 in a single week at the peak. If May's figures represented the normal death rate, by August the whole population must have been swept away. These figures showed better than anything else the real tragedy of the Plague. Though we spoke of the Plague in London, it was least destructive of life in the walled city, but ravaged the outlying slums which had sprung up as London, the Kingdom's chief industrial city, spread beyond its earlier confines. First the fashionable classes, then the rich merchants and the wealthy tradesmen and masters of crafts fled out of London to escape the danger. They left thousands of their servants and craftsmen without employment, and these people, finding themselves destitute, fell back into the slums. The Plague got into the slums, and as it decimated the population, others of the poor came in, to be struck down in turn. In the Liberties the deaths rose to 3,700 a week. A point that had not been understood was that in the area within the city wall, which contained the Cathedral, Guildhall, Exchange, and all the Companies' Halls, and was then the heart of London, as it was to-day, the deaths were not one-sixth of the whole. Not without reason was the visitation called "The Poor's Plague," for the cold truth was that very few people of the better-off classes fell victims to it. Not a single alderman or magistrate succumbed.

RAT-INFESTED SLUMS.

Passing to the causes of the Plague, Mr. Bell said that it was now known that bubonic plague was due to a germ introduced to the blood by the rat flea. Plague was really an animal disease, which unfortunately could be communicated to man. It broke out among rats, and the rat flea, gorged with the infected blood of its host and the bacilli contained therein, left the dead rat to find another host. In rat-infested houses the new host was man. The bacillus was a rod-like structure, which repeatedly elongated and divided into two, each end going off as a separate life. In this way the bacillus multiplied very rapidly. But none of these facts were known to the doctors of the Restoration, and we had to "envision" them stumbling about in absolute ignorance. The prevalent medical belief, so far as it had expression, was that the infection of plague remained in the air. Hence the burning of strong-smelling substances, "to correct the infectious air," was the recommendation of the Royal College of Physicians in 1665. A minority view was that the virus of the plague was harboured in the soil. The rat was above suspicion. Not one single mention of him had the lecturer been able to find in the medical writings of the time. Dogs and cats, which might have destroyed the rats, were killed off by thousands. No fewer than 4,800 dogs were killed in the City alone as a measure of plague prevention, while the rat was left to live and flourish in the old, dirty, decaying, timber-built houses of London, and fed fat on the garbage and decaying refuse left lying about. Certainly the plague received every assistance, and in calling it a "Tragedy of Errors," said Mr. Bell, he did not think he exaggerated.

As the plague was thought to be highly infectious the chief measure of "prevention" adopted was the shutting up of infected houses with all the people within them, the sick and the healthy together. No new methods were devised for combating the disease. Plague was the will of God, and the masses of the people so accepted it, the authorities setting aside a monthly day for fasting and humiliation to avert the Divine vengeance. To escape the fate of being shut up in a

plague stricken house people scattered far and wide, bringing the infection with them, and the same sorry tale of the plague came to be told throughout the Home Counties, in East Anglia, and as far north as Newcastle-on-Tyne. A further source of infection was the operations of ghoul known as "brokers of the dead," who for trifling sums purchased the bodies of the dead or of the living to sell again these articles from infected houses. The nursing profession did not then exist. There was no body of educated, high-minded, let alone trained, women to draw upon. Such was the difficulty of filling the post of "nurse-keepers" that none could be refused. "Dirty, ugly, unwholesome bags" was the description given by a contemporary writer.

The total deaths in London in the Plague year Mr. Bell estimated at 110,000, a proportion of almost one in every three of those who stayed. That was an alarming figure, but it did not exaggerate the fact. Many had thought that the shortage of the Bill of Mortality was, due to the various religious sects, who refused to notify their dead to the parish church. The shortage was in fact, mostly due to the unrecorded burials in the ghastly plague pits which began to encircle London in the nearest fields and churchyards. No full account could be kept. In conclusion, Mr. Bell said that he had found himself wondering what would happen were the plague to break out to-day in some area of London with a population of half a million in the Great Plague. He doubted if, with our modern knowledge and practice, the mortality would be over 5 per cent. of that in 1665.

A discussion followed in the course of which the Vicar of Stepney produced the register of deaths and burials in the parish during the plague year. Dr. Bulloch exhibited the skull "of an ancient Briton of the Plague period" dug up when the Rivoli music-hall, in Whitechapel, was being built. With it were found numerous other bones. There was no doubt that a small plague-pit had been unearthed. Viscount Burnham expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Bell for his lecture.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

Standard Time of the 180th Meridian,
East of Greenwich.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Feb. 25th	6.48 a.m.	6.23 p.m.
" 26th	6.47	6.23 "
" 27th	6.47	6.23 "
" 28th	6.46	6.27 "

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MANILA	" YUENSANG" Saturday, 28th Feb., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	" TAKSANG" Sunday, 1st Mar., 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	" LOKSANG" Monday, 2nd Mar., 10 a.m.
TIENSIN via CHEFOO	" LAHSANG" Tuesday, 3rd Mar., 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOI & HOI	" HOHSANG" Wednesday, 4th Mar., Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	" MAUSANG" Thursday, 5th Mar., Noon.
SANDAKAN	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	" KINGSING" Wednesday, 4th Mar., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	" CHIPSHING" Saturday, 7th Mar., Noon.
TIENSIN via CHEFOO	" NINGSANG" Sunday, 8th Mar., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	" BARRYMORE" Friday, 20th Mar., 3 p.m.
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" GLENAPP" ... 16th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
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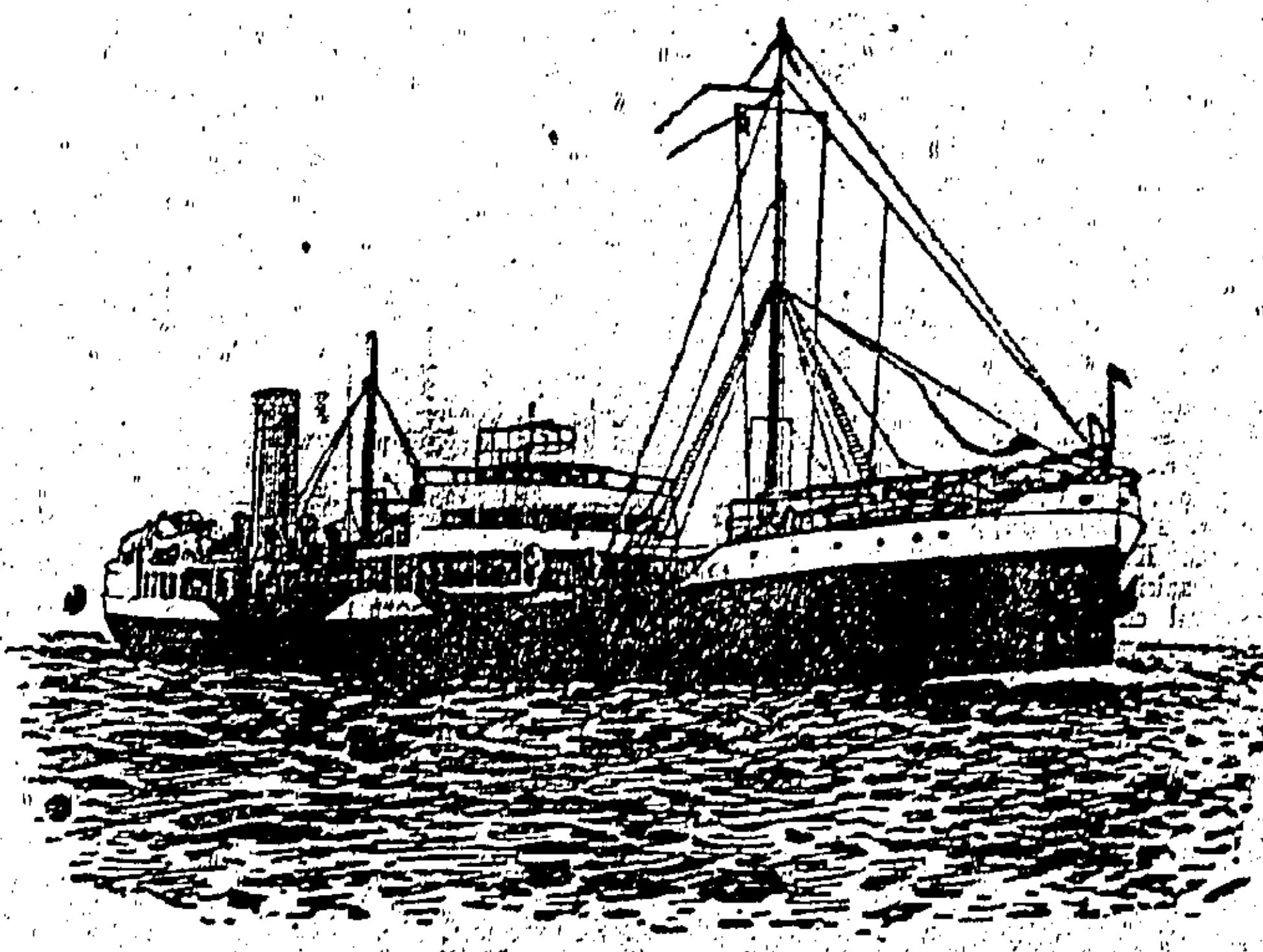
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 23rd.

Fjeldstrand, Norwegian str., 725 tons, Capt. N. Clausen, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B32—M.B.K.

Heangta, Chinese str., 940 tons, Capt. H. Hsiazumi, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30—Yue Tai Hong.

Hutchinson, Portuguese str., 261 tons, Capt. Jose Antunes, from Kwang Choo Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Yuen On wharf—Hoi On S.S. Co.

Kanaka Maru, Japanese str., 1,447 tons, Capt. S. Hirata, from London, which port she left on January 17th, with 1,200 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—N.Y.K.

Lineage, French str., 1,416 tons, Capt. J. Pente, from Haiphong and Pakhoi with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Sing. Kee.

Mohon, Chilean str., 781 tons, Capt. Chao Chat, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 146—Twin Sing S.S. Co.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese str., 1,788 tons, Capt. S. Togo, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—Kwang Nguan Seng.

Shanting, British str., 1,388 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

February 24th.

Ganges Maru, Japanese str., 2,757 tons, Capt. K. Ishimaru, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A32—O.S.K.

Humbury Maru, Japanese str., 2,215 tons, Capt. N. Matsuki, from Singapore, which port she left on February 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—O.S.K.

Hutchinson, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C34.

Kama Maru, Japanese str., 4,895 tons, Capt. Y. Okuno, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—N.Y.K.

Kuanyet, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B12.

Münsterland, German motor-ship, 6,408 tons, Capt. Hennecke, from Singapore, which port she left on February 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Arnhold & Co.

Sung Sun, French str., 730 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamy, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16—M.M.

Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,896 tons, Capt. A. P. Pronker, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—J.C.J.L.

Yungchow, British str., from Canton.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,082 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

February 24th.

Chak Sang, for Swatow.

Dampier, for Bangkok.

Fjeldstrand, for Keelung.

Ganges Maru, for Takao.

Humbury Maru, for Kola.

Hutchinson, for Swatow.

Heangta, for Canton.

Heangta, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Ho Sang, for Singapore.

Kama Maru, for Singapore.

Kashima Maru, for Shanghai.

Kojan Maru, for Canton.

Lorestan, for Saigon.

Mitsui Maru, for Rangoon.

Münsterland, for Keelung.

Oryon, for Saigon.

Sung Sun, for Canton.

Tsun, for Haiphong.

Tsui Maru, for Canton.

Yungchow, for Bangkok.

Yungchow, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per m.s. *Münsterland*, on February 24th: Mrs. Bahmann, Mrs. Sichter, and Miss Brann.

Per s.s. *Kashima Maru*, on February 24th: Mr. A. G. Ender, Mr. H. G. Davies, Mr. R. Evans, Mrs. H. Gun-sauls, Mrs. D. J. Hutton, Mr. T. Hards, Miss A. F. Kark, Mr. S. G. Kirkland, Mrs. C. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Scott and two children, Mrs. J. Scott, Miss K. S. Sung, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. S. Wong, Master Wong, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. W. Walter, Mr. G. Andoh, Mr. S. Aoki, Mr. K. Ake, Mrs. T. Asari, Miss A. Bicknell, Mrs. R. Braumman, Mr. H. C. Chun, Miss A. R. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Easton, Mr. Fujita, Mr. H. Fukushima, Mr. S. Fukushima, Mr. N. Fujimoto, Mrs. M. L. Griffith, Miss A. Goldford, Mr. S. Holt, Mr. W. G. Harrold, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harrold, Mr. N. Honda, Mr. T. Honma, Mrs. P. Howarth, Mr. T. Hino, Mr. J. Izumi, Miss Jeffrey, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. J. Joseph, Mr. G. Kato, Mr. T. Kodama, Marquis K. Kuni, Mr. S. Kumamoto, Mr. S. Kishi, Mr. K. Kurosaki, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Liversidge and child, Mr. E. L. Linden, Mr. S. Murata, Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. F. Moulin, Mr. H. Mizutani, Mr. S. Moromiyu, Mrs. Y. Mizutani, Mr. R. Morita, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mori and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mita and child, Mrs. Y. Miyazaki, Mr. M. Mutai, Miss H. Miyazaki, Mr. B. Nakamura, Mr. J. Nakamura, Mr. K. Nakata, Mr. K. Negoro, Mr. and Mrs. N. Noda, Miss N. Noda, Mr. T. Obata, Mr. T. Ogawa, Mr. Y. Onaga, Mr. I. Otzu, Mrs. Y. Onuki, Mr. I. Onishi, Mrs. S. Okuda, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mrs. Y. Ochiai, Miss G. Price, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Penay and daughter, Mr. P. H. Prevot, Mr. W. E. Reiners, Miss E. Rice, Miss S. Smith, Miss E. Sahl, Mr. W. H. Smith, Miss R. Saville, Mrs. T. Sakunari, Mrs. K. Shikata, Mr. U. Suzuki, (Continued at foot of next column.)

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA	Mayebashi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Mar.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 1st Apr.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via SUEZ	Pharus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS & H.K.	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th inst., 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, H.K.	West Carmona	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 5th Mar.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 6th Mar.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Tydarous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Mar.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	President McKinley	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 27th inst., 1 a.m.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Malwa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Mar., Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Fontainebleau	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 19th Mar.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Fortbes	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 1st Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	City of Baroda	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 25th inst., 11 a.m.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Antilohus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Mar.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Fulda	Ger.	Melchers & Co.	On 6th Mar.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & HAMBURG	Meriones	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Mar.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via ORLY	Pembrokehire	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Mar.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Oudekerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 27th inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Tokio Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
SEATTLE & CALCUTTA	Marymore	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 3rd Mar.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tilam	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st Mar.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Kidderpore	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Jeypore	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 11th Mar.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th inst., 4 p.m.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Finme-L	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Mar.
WHAHAI, CHERBOO & TIENTSIN	Hinchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOHONG & PAKHOI	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About —
HAIPHONG via SWATOW & AMOY	Chakra Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar., 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via SWATOW & AMOY	Maunang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Mar., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Mar., Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Tanda	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Mar., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiyuan	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar., Noon.
SENGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Hopang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., 5 p.m.
SENGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Taira	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Mar.
SENGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Socila	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Mar.
SENGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Manina	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Mar.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, KORE & MOJI	Pertis	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 12th Mar.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tjikini	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 28th inst.
MOJI & KORE	Arafura	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	Karmah	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st Mar.
TIENTSIN via CHIAOCHOW	Chipping	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Mar., Noon.
BATAVIA	Tysoadari	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 7th Mar.
HAIPHONG via HOHONG	Loosang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kagan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kingyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst., 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 2nd Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 27th inst., 1 p.m.
MANILA	President Taft	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 4th Mar., 5 p.m.
MANILA	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 27th inst.
MANILA	Yonassan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., 3 p.m.
MANILA	President Jefferson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 2nd Mar.
HAIPHONG, MANILA, Cebu & ZAMBOANGA	West Ivan	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 1st Mar.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 24th at 17.55.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Chefoo and slightly at the majority of other reporting stations. The anticyclone has weakened slightly. Strong to fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 15 hours, Feb. 24th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.48 inches, against an average of 2.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 15 hours, Feb. 25th is as follows:—

Forecast: N.E. winds, strong to fresh. Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong to fresh. Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; overcast, some drizzle or mist.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 24th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.13	30.05
Temperature	57	53	56
Humidity	42	75	67
Wind Direction	E	NNE	E
Force	4	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01
Highest open-air Temperature on 24th	58		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th	53		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 25th to Mar. 3rd, 1925.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.		H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.			
		h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.		
Wed.	25	11 24	5	0	5 4	1	0		
Thur.	26	11 29	5	1	5 4	1	0		
Fri.	27	11 56	5	1	5 25	1	0		
		0 35	5	1	19 19	9	9		
Satur.	28		5	4	6 23	9	7		
		1 13	5	4	6 23	9	7		
Sun.	1	1 36	4	7	7 30	9	7		
		1 57	5	1	8 51	8	3		
Mon.	2	3 16	4	4	9 4	8	3		
		3 40	4	4	10 41	6	7		
Tues.	3	4 16	4	4	11 47	6	7		

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Admiral Oriental liner *President McKinley*, which sailed from this port at 5 p.m. on February 18th, arrived at Manila at 7 a.m. on the 20th. She left that port at noon on February 23rd and is due at Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 25th. She will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan at 1 a.m. on February 27th.

Mr. T. Suzuki, Miss V. A. Susman, Mr. Y. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Train and two children, Miss N. Tanaka, Mr. W. Tinge, Mr. K. Takano, Mr. B. Motaka, Mr. K. Takada, Mr. S. Takahashi, Miss E. Vlachara, Miss E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watt and daughters, Mr. K. Washimi, Mr. S. Yuki, Miss L. Yirato, Mr. and Mrs. I. Yamamoto, Mr. Y. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yoshimura and two children.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CHANGE IN SAILING DATE

EMPRESS OF ASIA

WILL SAIL FOR

MANILA

At 5.00 p.m., Thursday, February 26th
and Arrive MANILA

At 8.00 a.m., Saturday, February 28th.

RETURNING

Leave MANILA

At 5.00 p.m., Sunday, March 1st

and Arrive HONGKONG

At 8.00 a.m., Tuesday, March 3rd.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America \$2405, \$2420, \$2440
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Sunday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Mar.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 17th March.
TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Mar. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Apr.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
MAYEBASHI MARU ... Friday, 13th Mar.
BUBENS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KAMAKURA MARU (calls Delagoa Bay & Port Elizabeth) ... Wednesday, 4th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOYOTOMI MARU ... Saturday, 28th Feb.
AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd Mar.

CAIROUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
HEIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Thursday, 12th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 1st Mar.
HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Mar.
SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Mar.

For further information, apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**.
S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

CALIFORNIA ORIENT
LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Managing Operators.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... February 28th, at 11 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... March 14th, at 11 a.m.
Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT	CONNECTING WITH ANY	VISIT
SAN FRANCISCO	DIRECT TRANS-CONTIN.	YOSEMITE
LOS ANGELES	INTERNAL RAILWAY AND	GRAND CANYON
SALT LAKE	ATLANTIC STEAMERS	FEATHER RIVER
CHICAGO		YELLOW STONE PARK
NEW YORK		NILGARA FALLS

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Sailing March 4th, at 5 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "SOLANO." Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: HOLYOAKE, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(12 days to San Francisco, 22 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" ... Due Hongkong 3rd Mar.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Mar.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Due Hongkong 13th Mar.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Leave Hongkong 15th Mar.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for
Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued
to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE AND ZAMBOANGA.
U.S.S. "WEST CAICOT" ... Due Hongkong 8th Mar.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Leave Hongkong 7th Mar.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, OEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Due Hongkong 23rd Feb.
U.S.S. "WEST IVAN" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Mar.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.
General Agent, A. SCHOFIELD, Res. Agent.
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlements. Phone: Central 3008.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER

AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO: GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN via MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
*Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.		
*FULDA	1st March 1925	8th March 1925
*TRIER	2nd March	9th March
*SAARBRUECKEN	2nd March	10th March
*DESSAU	24th April	14th June
*COBLENZ	24th May	27th June
*ANHALT	21st June	10th August
*FULDA	19th July	22nd August
*TRIER	16th August	19th September
*SAARBRUECKEN	13th September	17th October
*DESSAU	10th October	24th November
*COBLENZ	7th November	12th December

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.**NEW YORK BOSTON & BALTIMORE**

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

s.s. "LORENZO" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar.
s.s. "KASENGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Mar.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

s.s. "HARTSIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Feb.
s.s. "COPENHAGEN" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st Mar.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

s.s. "CITY OF BARODA" ... 4th Mar.
s.s. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 25th Mar.
s.s. "TRAFFORD HALL" ... 14th Apr.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Sail Hongkong.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Tlo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "REESUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Feb.
s.s. "LORENZO" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar.
s.s. "KASENGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Mar.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	1st Mar. 1925.
ANGEB	—	—	15th Mar. "
COMPIEGNE	29th Jan. 1925.	3rd Mar. 1925.	29th Mar. "
ANGERS	12th Feb. "	17th Mar. "	15th Apr. "
PAUL LECAT	26th Feb. "	31st Mar. "	26th Apr. "
ANDRE LEBON	12th Mar. "	14th Apr. "	10th May. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 25 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 25 00.
SAILORS (2nd) ... 2 25 00. SAILORS (2nd) ... 2 25 00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

s.s. "YANG-TSE" ... leading for HAYRE, ANTWERP

s.s. "YANG-TSE" ... from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE in due

Sealage subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

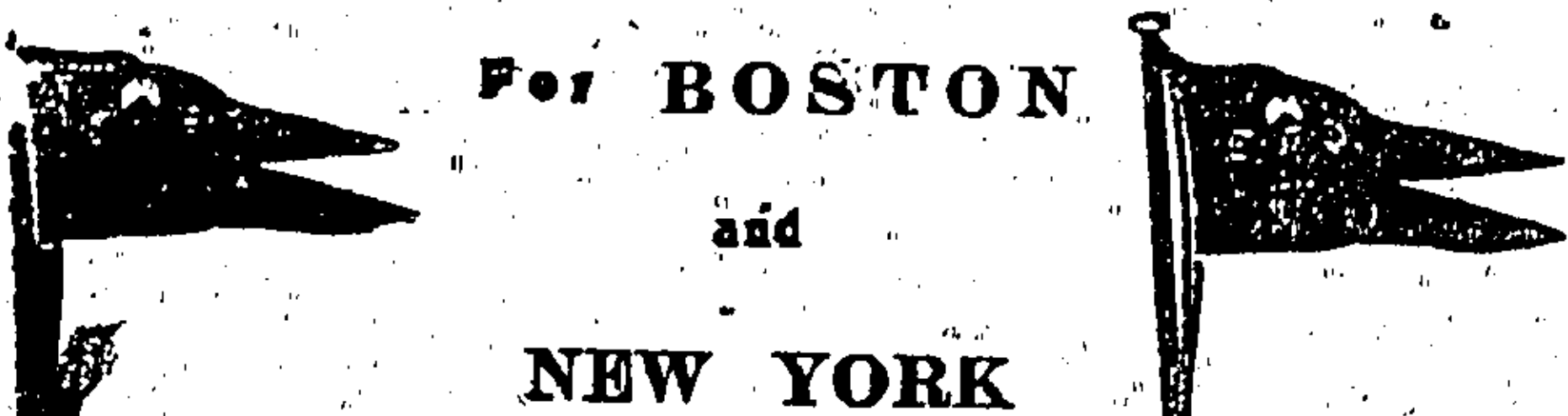
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



s.s. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 1st April, 1925.
s.s. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" ... 1st May, 1925.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furnes.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIZON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar. Noon	Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,218	11th Mar.	Singapore Penang & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	5,896	15th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARHGA"	5,006	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	21st Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"MIRZAPUR"	5,715	28th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"SIOLIA"	5,218	1st Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,903	1st Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KARHGA"	5,006	18th Apr.	Mars, India & West.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	5,894	18th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"AGORA"	5,854	28th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	5,896	28th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MORRA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London
"SIOLIA"	5,218	30th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	5,218	30th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DELTA"	5,006	23rd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	5,006	11th July	Mars, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,903	25th July	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALAMBA"	5,013	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	9th Mar.	do.
"TAIRIA"	7,938	19th Mar.	do.
"AKADA"	5,948	1st Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	25th Apr.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	5,958	28th Feb. 2 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	5,000	1st April	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	29th April	Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	3rd June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	1st July	do.
"TANDA"	5,958	29th July	do.

* s.s. "ARAFURA" will call at Kolombangara.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haio, Cebu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAIRIA"	7,938	28th Feb. 5 p.m.	Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SIOLIA"	5,218	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	5,948	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARHGA"	5,006	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Mar.	Kobe.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	4th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	4th Apr.	Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	14th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	5,894	17th Apr.	do.
"NAGOYA"	5,854	23rd Apr.	do.
"MORRA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"SOUDAN"	5,896	1st May	do.
"TANDA"	5,958	9th May	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,218	15th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SIOLIA"	5,218	15th May	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	22nd May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	28th May	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,958	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	26th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	5,894	28th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	4th July	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,958	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	do.
"TANDA"	5,958	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Baggage must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.

All Cabin are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parrels Messengers not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's

Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornmarket Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons,
Tables and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Friday, 27th Feb., at 1 p.m.
HAIRING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 3rd Mar., at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 6th Mar., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fuchow
Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIRING," "HAIPHONG"
and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer
is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Feb., Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KWANGSE"	On 25th Feb., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Feb., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Feb., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 27th Feb., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Feb., Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"BUNNING"	On 1st Mar., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 1st Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Mar., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	"KINGTUAN"	On 3rd Mar., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WUHU"	On 3rd Mar., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"LUCHOW"	On 4th Mar., Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 5th Mar., 11 a.m.
	"ANBU"	On 7th Mar., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric
Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,
leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy)
Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on
through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai
do not require to tranship at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and
from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for
passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

[4]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday Is., & Awa Ports on or about
"TAIYUAN"	26th Feb.	3rd Mar., 11 a.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents.

Telephone No. Central 33.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	—	Sailing 6th March
S.S. "BOWES CASTLE"	—	Sailing 9th April

LLOYD TRIESTE.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (SUMMER).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALI, ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "PERSIA"	—	Sails about 12th Mar.
S.S. "MARINA" (cargo only)	—	Sails about 12th Mar.
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only)	—	Sails about 18th Mar.
S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	—	Sails about 18th Apr.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" (cargo only)	—	Sails about 18th Apr.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VIUME-L"	—	Sails about 7th Mar.
S.S. "PERSIA"	—	Sails about 2nd Apr.
S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	—	Sails about 2nd May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	—	Sails about 16th March
S.S. "UMONA"	—	Sails about 16th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1033.

Agents

Y. K. K.
Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.
Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
KEILUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG
(SAILING FROM HONGKONG)

FOR CANTON
FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
FOR KEILUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—
Branch Office: H. MITARAI, Agents, 100, Queen's Road West, Tel. Central 110, 160 & 4477.
Tokyo: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 100, 160 & 4477.

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